Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 54,984.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
12th March	†SALSETTE	6000	†MALWA	10883
22nd "	*ARCADIA	7003		
26th "	INDIA	791		
2nd April	*MACEDONIA	10512		
9th "	†ARABIA	7903		
16th "	†SALSETTE	6000	†MONGOLIA	8706
23rd "	†MANTUA	10888		
30th "	†SALSETTE	6000	†MARMORA	10509
7th May.	†CALEDONIA	7558		
14th "	†SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10390
21st "	EGYPT	7912		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th June.	INCOA	7911		
11th "	†SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
25th "	DEVANHA	8093	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	COMORIN	6810		
9th "	†SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th "	ARABIA	7903		
23rd "	†SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.
* Intermediate Steamer.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAH. CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KORNEUBURG	5423	A. Fuchs	1st April
BERGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th "
AUSTRIA	7888	G. Ralitsch	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gallobich	16th "
KORADER	3422	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
VORWARTS	4400	B. Reinara	29th March
NIPPON	4351	H. Tashoochia	26th April
AUSTRIA	7888	G. Ralitsch	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 " 750 *
Single Class to London	" 545 " 635 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	" 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445 *
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715 *

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Single Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILINGS.

The s. s. "SILESIA" will sail about 17th March and the s.s. "Gastein" will sail about 25th April from Bombay direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice.

By s.s. "Silesia," Rs. 450, and Rs. 385.

By s.s. "Gastein," Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, Tarvis and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
CHINA	G. Bergallon	6017	26th Mar. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Spain's Prince	April	New York and Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DWARKA	1,696	Thur. 17th Mar.	9 a.m.	C. Mandvi.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 18th Mar.	6 a.m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 21st Mar.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 17th March, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Monday, 21st March calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Sunder Abbas, Dabai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Kuweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about the 26th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY,

16th March, 1910.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY
GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
†C City of York	2702	Mar. 22	Mar. 19
A City of Vienna	4872	April 6	April 15
C City of Glasgow	6457	"	" 21
B City of Madras	4884	Apr. 11	" 28
†C City of Calcutta	7513	" 25	May 12
B Wallace Hall	4052	" 25	" 26
C City of Manchester	5504	"	" 7
E Crawford Hall	5231	May 24	" 31
C City of Karachi	5557	"	June 15
A City of Benares	6738	"	"

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.
C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.
No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING. 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
aC City of York	7701	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
aC City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. "	10th Oct. "
aC City of Calcutta	7513	22nd " "	15th " "

* Via Marseilles or Naples, a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE
IN CONNECTION WITH
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt, until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.

		First Class Rs.	Second Class Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Naples	Single	525	390
	Return	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Marseilles or Genoa	Single	525	390
	Return	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Single	550	420
	Return	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. El. Bitos and Son's Agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,835	Robutat	17th Mar. 1910
SYDNEY	4,118	Marcus	14th Apr. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barlion	12th May "
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June "
SALAZIE	4,147		7th July "
DUMBEA	5,835	Rolufat	4th August "
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	25th May 1910.
SALAZIE	4,147		22nd April 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

AMOY	KOBE	PENANG
BANGKOK	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States)	RANGOON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LYONS	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	NEW YORK	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	PEKING	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	SWATOW	YLOILO
HONGKONG		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE BANK OF INDIA, Ld.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Sir SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HONBLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownaggar.)
CHERSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Hearjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. ISMAIL SAHEBOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BOMBAY RACES, 1910.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20, Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100.
Linear Magnification 6×. Surface Magnification 36× Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30, Rs. 127. Cash Rs. 115.
Linear Magnification 9×. Surface Magnification 81×. Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40, Rs. 136. Cash Rs. 122-8.

The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required.

Linear Magnification 12×, Surface Magnification 144×. Actual field of view 340°. Subjective field of view 40°. Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

GOERZ TRIEDER "PAGOR."
THE LATEST MARVEL. A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE

For Army and Sporting use. The Power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in glasses of the same size.

Power	6×, weight 10 oz.	8×4 weight 10½ oz.,	10×, weight 11 oz..
Price:	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100.	Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110.	Rs. 133. Cash Rs. 120,

Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

"FLAMMARION" BINOCULARS.
A perfect Field glass with Achromatic lenses. As used by several Regiments in India
Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.
Price includes Brown Leather case with shoulder straps and belt attachments.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.
Field, Marine and Theatre. Rs. 28-8. Cash Rs. 25.
Price complete with Brown Leather case and belt fittings.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC SPORT BINOCULARS.
This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechanical construction with the best. It is London made and is sold retail in London at £5 5.
Once carefully focussed on some distant object, all objects beyond 100 feet will be in focus.
Rs. 78-12-0 Cash Rs. 70.
Price includes case and shoulder strap.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
Jewellers, Watchmakers and Opticians.
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore	Saigon
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Seremban (F. M. States.)
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Tientsin
Penang	Manilla	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 54.

J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 3,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	"	16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Saien	Liaoyang	Eyojin Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Makden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tsinling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKER:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parrs Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

Unquestionably the most reliable Patent Medicine ever introduced, it has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge of, a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which so little ostentation and noise have been made, and the ever-increasing demand for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Obtainable from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, and principal Chemists.

* Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGEE (TABTELLED) FORM.

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EASTER 1910.

EASTER ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS filled with Sweets, SATIN EGGS, PICTORIAL EGGS, Coloured WOOD EGGS, MOON EGGS, MUSICAL EGGS, EGGS filled with CHOCOLATES, EGGS for presentation, Novelties in EASTER EGGS, Empty Eggs, Eggs in boxes. Prices from As. 2 to Rs. 5 Each.

SPECIALLY DECORATED EGGS TO ORDER, Rs. 2 per lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CHOCOLATE SPECIALISTS.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 325. Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.
INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD.
For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.
Full particulars and prices on application to
MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No. 838.
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

THE CARRIAGES of Ladies and Gentlemen ATTENDING the RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, on THURSDAY, the 17th of March, 1910, will enter by the Upper Gate and pass out by the Lower Gate.

On arrival at the platform one Ticket will be issued to the occupants and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriage. On departure as carriages come up, the numbers will be called and should owners not be present on the platform their carriages will be sent round.

II. Gentlemen attending the Reception on the 17th March, 1910, in Motor Cars are informed that they must have a licensed chauffeur as no cars will be permitted to remain in the grounds of Government House. They will be parked with other carriages according to the numbers allotted to them.

III. Gentlemen attending the Reception at Government House on the 17th Instant in Motor cars are desired to note that no motor cars will be permitted to pass horse carriages down the Lower drive as the guests are leaving.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 16th March, 1910.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 21st instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the NATIONAL YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, will be held TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 17th March, at 11 A.M., in the Y. W. C. A., Wellington Lines, when reports will be presented of the year's work.

WANTED.

AT ONCE, a TYPIST for a "Hammond," and who can be generally useful as a CLERK. Apply personally, GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette, Ld."

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING, to the employes of the different Departments of the Bombay Municipality, during the year 1910-1911, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, up to 1 P.M., (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1910.

2. Particulars of the supplies required can be ascertained on application at the office of the Municipal Commissioner and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) will have to be lodged with the tender which, in case of acceptance of the tender will be converted into contract deposit. The deposit will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or refusal to sign the contract.

3. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent on the contract amount will have to be made by the successful tenderer.

4. The successful tenderer will have to pay the full charges for stamping and executing the contract.

5. Printed forms of tender and conditions of contract can be had on payment of Re. 1 for each form at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner.

6. With regard to the supply of clothing to the staff of the Water Works Department as per schedule C of the tender form the measurements will have to be taken and deliveries made by the contractor at the following places:—

I. SALSETTE DIVISION—
1. Kurla Inspector's Quarters.
2. Bhandup Cabin.
II. KASUELI DIVISION—
1. Kaparbawdi.
2. Siphon No. 6, North End.
III. MANDOLA DIVISION—
1. Khalinj.
2. Tansa.

7. The contract rates for the last year are kept open for inspection by the intending tenderers at this Office

8. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 16th March, 1910.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON MONDAY, March 7th, the TIMINGS of MAIL and PASSENGER TRAINS on the Main Line and Branches were REVISED.

The DOWN MAIL will LEAVE COLABA, at 21-0 instead of at 21-30 and the DOWN PASSENGER TRAIN will LEAVE COLABA at 22-0 instead of at 22-30.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP IRON AT MOMBASA.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of some 600 Tons (more or less), of IRON SCRAP, from the Uganda Railway.

The Scrap consists approximately of :—

100 Tons Steel Scrap, Axles, Tyres, etc,
50 „ Scrap Steel Plates.
100 „ Scrap Wrought Iron, large pieces.
350 „ Scrap Wrought Iron, small pieces.

Total 600 tons.

The material will be delivered in trucks on the wharf in Kilindini Harbour and Tenderers should quote a rate for the whole of this material in the trucks.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Manager, Uganda Railway, Nairobi, up to the 30th April, 1910.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

H. A. F. CURRIE,
Manager,
Uganda Railway.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—Gazette Quadrille, 24 per thousand; and Printed up, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

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EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

BOMBAY.

THE PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT. TO-NIGHT.

"SUPREME RECOGNITION."

"ITALIAN CARABINEERS"
AND MANY OTHER FILMS,
WE SHOW YOU
THE NEWEST AMUSING
TOPICAL DRAMATIC
AND
ARTISTIC PICTURES.

THE EXCELSIOR

The Cinematograph with a Reputation for a solid hour's enjoyment and always acts up to it.

SUNDAY NEXT, MARCH 20TH.
GRAND PRIZE SHOW, 7 to 8 P. M.
ONE GOLD WATCH and TWO SILVER WATCHES will be given away.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-15.

Y. M. C. A. HALL, FORT.

LANTERN LECTURE ON "OLD TESTAMENT PICTURES"

BY

MISS A. M. R. DOBSON, MUS. BAC.

ADMISSION, As. 4.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH

(Owned and Conducted by the City of the Bombay Buildings Company, Limited.)

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 19th March, 1910.

GRAND
DOUBLE
BILL
THE MERRY MAKERS.

Brilliant Vaudeville Artists for the first time in Bombay after 8 weeks' success at the Theatre, Royal Theatre, Calcutta.

ZENO
THE TWO ROSEBUDS, &c.

in conjunction with the

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH

with New American Triumphs.

POPULAR PRICES :—Rs. 2, 1, 8 As.

Times—6-30 to 8-15 and 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should not the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the well-known Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 8 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, such as

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	ULCERS,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. N. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit, until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 15, 1903.

IMPOSITIONS IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR :—
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

Make your own Cigarette
It is twice as good
AG CIGARETTE PAPER
BEST and PUREST
LARGEST SALE IN GT BRITAIN

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid,

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

WANTED.—In a firm of ship Agents, a CLERK, conversant with the settlement of claims on inward cargo and general correspondence work. Good handwriting and previous experience essential. Salary according to qualifications.—Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 512, care of this Paper.

WANTED immediately, a thoroughly experienced infant's AYAH, Naini Tal and Lucknow. Only recommendations from employers will be considered. Apply Box No. 508, care of this Paper.

WANTED, for the POST of STATE ENGINEER, Savantvadi State, an experienced L. C. E. Salary Rs. 150-200 plus Rs. 30 P. T. A. n. m. Apply with testimonials to the POLITICAL AGENT, Savantvadi.

HOW to obtain a good SECOND-HAND CAR.—Buy your Car after consulting us. We have Cars of almost all the makes in stock.—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Complete set of Photography for sale, comprising latest ½ size Brass-bound Camera with Dallmyer's Iris Lens, 3 Dark Slides, Back Ground, Dark Room, Printing frames, Dishes, Focussing Glass, &c. In fact quite a complete set with chemicals and plates. Apply to No. 100, care of this Paper.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

MALARIA.

NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,

is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulant. Per bottle, Re. 1.

CHOLERA.

"ZAM-ZAM."

A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.

☞ See the Trade-mark of a Wading Bird. Per bottle—Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

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BONUS YEAR 1910.

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AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

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EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
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Total Funds exceed £18,916,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,070,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

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NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

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EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

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Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.

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RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net) ...5,890 for	£.	1,819,377
New Premiums (1908) ...	„	81,349
Annual Income ...	„	1,406,762
Assets ...	„	10,038,723

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WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination. Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

WREXHAM
LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD. CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
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H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all Leading Stores in India and Burmah.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

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EASTER 1910.

PEARSE & CO.'S
HOT CROSS BUNS
FOR
GOOD FRIDAY
and during EASTER.

Register your orders for Fresh and First Class

HOT CROSS BUNS

Prices, 1, 2 and 4 Annas each.

A Large Quantity will also be ready for Immediate Supply.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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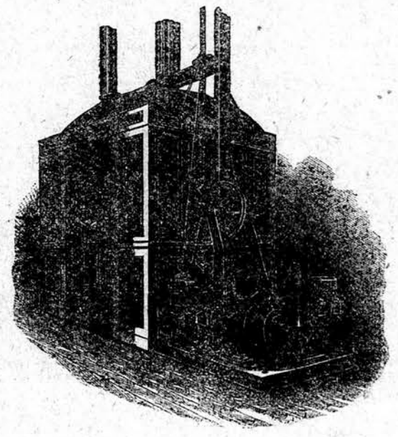

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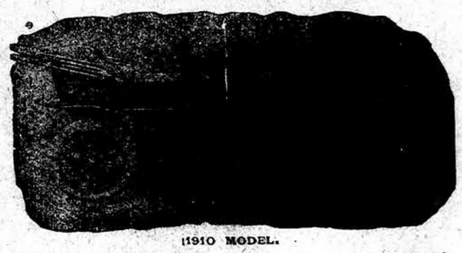

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Motor Accessories at moderate prices.
Second hand Motor Cars bought and sold on commission.
Repairs to all types of Motor Cars undertaken.
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
CLUB BLEND,
See that it is in a
Square Bottle and bears the
OLD LAMP Trade mark.

To be had of all WINE DEALERS.
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE
MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.

TO BE HAD FROM
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Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
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HUMMUM STREET.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

2 or 3 competent MACHINE PRINTERS and HAND-PRESSMEN.

Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, the "Bombay Gazette, Ld."

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA-PEST, HUNGARY.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

*For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

†SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, March 15.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ... 81 1/4—1-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ...25-21 1-2—9 1/2
Rentes 3 per cent. ... ... 99 —1/4
Berlin Cheques on London ... ... 20·45 1/2—1
Bar Silver Spot.... ... ... 23 11/16+1/16
Do. 2 months hence. ... ... 23 3/4+1/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by eastern buying.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ... 63 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). ... ... 1-3-15 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 10-2-10
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 1,25,000.
Council Bills—Extra allotments. Transfer Madras Rs. 200,000, Bombay Rs. 700,000 at 1 4 5-32.
2 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... 85 1/2—1/8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 3 1/4 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 3 3/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 3 1/2 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 3 7/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77-9 1-8 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 1 1-2—1/8
Do. of day market loans ... 1 7-8 unchgd

PORT SAID, Mar. 16.

The P. and O. s. s. "Arabia" has shipphd £6,000 of gold for Bombay.

MANCHESTER, March 15.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	6,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	.....
Do. Dail'y Sales of East Indian ...	450
Do. Day's Imports... ...	2,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot ...	Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market...	Quiet but steady
Mid-Americans	5·08 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F.	15 13-16 unchgd

Cotton Delivery	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
Mid. Uplands	7-83	7-78	7-76	7-71	7-66
G. O. C.	+4	+3	+3	+4	+5
	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	J.-S.
Liverpool	7-38	6-99	6-79	6-70	6-68
	+6	+9	+9	+10	+11

Sales increased yesterday by 1,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 15.

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...	13,000
Do. Last year	19,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	19,000
Do. Exports to Continent	.....

Futures at New York .....

May 14·94—4	Advanced early on bull support and short covering and declined later owing to large unloading.
Do at New York	
July 14·39— 5	

Spot Cotton at New York ... 15 15 — 5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8 11/16 unchgd
Demand Bills ... ... 4·87 1-8 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ... 51 3/8+1-8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 14 13/16 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ... ... Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans ... May 14·81—11
Do. at New Orleans ... July 14·99—10

WHEAT.

LONDON, March 15.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs.
C. I. F.... ... ... 37 3-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Port—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 40 3-4
Do. Months—Mar.-Apl.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Nominal.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 64
Do. Months—Apr.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ...10 3 1-2 Done.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar double bags, 1st mark C. and F. India... ... 17-6 3/4
Months of Shipment, May-Aug.—Sellers
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

NEILL BROTHERS REPORT.

Our circular is bullish stocks dwindling drought fears.

ARRIVALS.

"Carthusian" and "Earl of Carrick".

BOMBAY, MARCH 16.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-8d. for T. T., 1s. 4 5-32d. for Demand, and 1s 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. Being Council Bill day Banks closed a little earlier.

We quote :—
Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1-8d.
D. D. Mail ... 1s. 4 1/8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d.
T. T. Forward ... ... 1s. 4 1-32d. May
Bank' Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 3/16d.
Credits 3 m/s ,, ... 1s. 4 11-32d.
,, ,, Forward ... ... 1s. 4 1/4d. May
,, 6 m/s Ready ... ... 1s. 4 15/32d.
Francs 3 m/s ,, ... 171 1/2
Marks 3 m/s ,, ... 130 1/2
60 d/s. Hongkong 127 3-4
,, Shanghai 169 1-4
,, Japan 149
Market is firm.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper market is quiet. The rates have closed at 93-11 ready and 93-14 forward with little business.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London advanced 1-16 and is quoted at 23 11-16 ready and 23 1-4 forwards, whilst New York remained unchanged.

Local Gold market remained dull. Upcountry and local demand was lifeless and prices remained same. Sovereigns were in demand as usual and no fluctuation has been reported.

Silver locally opened at Rs. 69-4. Private advices from London reported the tone of the market "steady and few buyers." There was very little enquiry in our market and no fluctuation in prices. Forwards closed at the same rate. Market remained steady and business of about 50 to 75 packages has been done during the day.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p
97 touch Fakirgutt...	23	8	0
97 touch	23	7	0
National Bank	23	15	9
Chartered Bank	23	15	3
Sovereigns Shield —	15	4	0
Do Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	9

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p
17 1/2 Penny	69	3	0
17 Penny ready	69	2	0
Local per tola	0	10	6
First Settlement	69	4	0
Second ,, ...	69	3	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—London advanced 3d. There was good enquiry for ready and forward and prices were put up by an anna. Tone firm.

Rapeseed :—London market remained unchanged. There was very little enquiry and a nominal business was reported, hence prices were easier by half to one anna. Tone quiet.

Gingellyseed :—There was a good demand from the shippers for ready and prices advanced by eight annas. Tone firm.

Poppyseed, Mowrasseed, Castorseed, and Cottonseed :—Fair demand for ready and petty business was reported in forwards. Prices remained unchanged. Tone steady.

Wheat :—London market declined 3d. There being no buyers and sellers, prices were nominal and remained same. Tone dull.

Description.		Rate.
Linseed, Sold ...	...	Rs. 10 6
Linseed, Small ...	...	,, 10 3

RAPESEED—

Brown Cawdpore ...	...	Rs. 6 8
Yellow do. ...	...	,, 7 1
Do. Gujarat ...	...	,, 7 5
Poppyseed ...	...	,, 9 10
Castorseed ...	...	,, 34 8 to 35 8
Mowraseed... ...	...	,, 6 11
Maize	...	,, 22 to 23
Gobundnuts ...	...	,, 40 to 44
Mustardseed ...	...	,, 85 to 90
Gingellyseed ...	...	,, 39 to 47 8
Khandesh Howri ...		
Gulburga do. ...		,, 46 to 47
Kalbur do. ...		
Itarsi do. ...		
White Gin, Bold 95/5		
Do. do do 85/15		,, 42 to 46 8
Do. do. do. 75/25...		
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...		
Do. Gin, Small 80/50...		,, 41 to 42
Do. do. 85/15...		
Gin, Black Beaver ...		,, 40 to 41
Do. do. Gadag ...		
Gin Red Khandwa ...		
Do., Meggi ...		,, 42 to 44
Do. Yellow Hingunghat		
Do. do. Secunderabad		,, 48 to 52
Do. do. Gujarat		
Do. Black Kutni		,, 39 to 40
Do. Ahmedabad...		

WHEAT—

Hard Red... ...	...	,, 35 to 38
Wheat Pissi ...	...	,, 39 to 43
Cottonseed ...	...	,, 25 to 28

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 15th March :—

Wheat	...	4,364 owts
Linseed	...	15,533 ,,
Rapeseed	...	2,124 ,,
Gingellyseed	...	20,478 ,,
Poppyseed... ...	...	7 ,,
Groundnuts	...	6,815 ,,
Castorseed	...	2,592 ,,
Rice	...	16,943 ,,
Myrabollams	...	24,351 ,,
Cottonseed... ...	...	61,968 ,,
Mowraseed... ...	...	71 ,,
Gram	...	1,120 ,,
Joowar	...	2,250 ,,
Maize	...	146 ,,

LOCAL YARN.

Our Yarn market remains firm and shippers are buying freely No. 10s, 12s, and 20s.

We learn of the following sales :—

500 Phoenix	...20s at 7 14
500 Gold Mohur	...20s at 7 14
200 Victoria	...16s at 7 8
400 Assur Mills	...10s at 6 14
500 Jindu China	...12s at 7 1
700 M Petit (Mill ticket)	...10s at 6 14
300 Moon	...20s at 7 11
200 Queen	...20s at 7 8
200 Indo-China	...20s at 7 13
200 Western	...10s at 6 7 1-2
300 Madhavji	...20s at 7 12

SPINNINGS.

Petits opened at Rs. 3,070 and a good business was done and at the close they were quoted at Rs. 3095 with a firm tone.

BANKS.

Bombay		1,462 1/2
India		62 1-2
Indian Specie		52

MILLS.

Colaba Land		1,105
Currimbhoy		970
Crescent...		85
David		381 1/4
Kohinoor		670
Mancokji Petit		3,085
Standard		1,067 1-2

PRESSES.

New Berar		545
New Mofussil		780

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badham Pile & Co		139
Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord.		97
Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref. ...		158
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord		395
Bombay Burmah Trading ...		447 1/2
Colaba Land & Mill		1,105
Treacher & Co		575

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej		582 1-2 X.D.
Tapti-Valley		445 X.D.

COTTON.

Liverpool remained unchanged and New York declined by 5. Good Broach opened at Rs. 327 and Fine at Rs. 340, at which rates a small business was reported. The opener in the evening showed 4 to 5 down and there being Japan buyers for Good Broach and Fine Broach, prices advanced Re 1 at 328 for good and 342 for Fine, at which rates Japan shippers did a little business. Prices for ready lots of all classes remained unchanged, but Mills and exporters were buyers. Market is steady.

Bales.			Rs.
100	Bassum ...	...Japan. Cot Tdg. Co...	305
200	Yeotmal ...	do ...	308
500	Parbani... ...	do ...	308
300	Barsi	do ...	305
500	Broach ginned	...Tata Sons & Co ...	342-344
500	Bengal	do ...	265-278
700	Lasur ...	...H Gooculdas ...	300
200	Mandueor ...	do ...	289
400	Akola	...Volkart Bros ...	275-277
300	Khandeish ...	...Bombay Co Ltd ...	280-285
1200	Khandeish ...	...Greeves Cotton & Co...	260-265
100	Bengal	do. ...	265
100	Nagpore (wet)...	Phœnix Mill ...	274
200	Broach ...	Gaddam & Co ...	244
300	Broach ginned...	M Buzaan Kaisha ...	341-342
100	Sangaum ...	do ...	334
100	Amraoti (wet)...	Assur Mill ...	268
300	Carri ginned ...	Morarji Mill ...	327

We quote :—

		Rs
Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	336
,, Good	...	348
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	277
,, Good	...	362
Sind Punjab Fine	...	273
,, Good	...	358
Khandesh Fine	...	363
,, Good	...	375
Amraoti Fine	...	296
,, Good	...	290
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	299
,, Good	...	291
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	308
,, Good	...	296
Yeotmal Fine	...	312
,, Good	...	306
Nagpore Fine	...	319
,, Good	...	310
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	321
,, Good	...	313
Methia Fine	...	283
,, Good	...	275
Broach Gin Fine	...	342
,, Good	...	327
Sawginned Fine	...	336 A.-M.
Coompta Ginned	...	325 ,,
Westerns ,,	...	323 ,,

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 15th March :—

Khandesh	3,521	Bales.
Central India...	2,691	,,
Barsi and Nagur	1,943	,,
Berar	2,660	,,
Central Provinces	1,111	,,
Oomras...	10,816	,,
Dholera	1,563	,,
Broach...	4,356	,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	2,699	,,
Westerns	354	,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)	853	,,
Bengals (Rajputana)	937	,,
Sind	165	,,
Persian	37	,,
Total ...	21,689	Bales.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar.—Apl.	...	...	...	7·78— 5
Apl.—May.	...	...	...	7·75— 4
May—June	...	...	...	7·72— 4
June—July	...	...	...	7·67— 4
July—Aug.	...	...	...	7·62— 4
Aug.—Sept.	...	...	...	7·35— 3
Sept.—Oct.	...	...	...	6·98— 3
Oct.—Nov.	...	...	...	6·76— 3
Nov.—Dec.	...	...	...	6·57— 3

FREIGHT.

Ports.	March Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp —	15 6	16 0
Dunkirk ...	15 6	16 0
Havre	.....	.....
Hull	14 6	.....
Liverpool ...	15 6	16 0
Marseilles ...	15 6	16 0
Genoa	15 6	16 0
London ...	15 9	.....
Hamburg ...	16 0	16 6
Trieste ...	16 6	17 6
Venice... ...	16 6	17 6
Open Ports ...	Apr.-June	14 9

Market steady.

METALS.

We quote :—

		lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4		21...	Rs.53 4
		28...	,, 57 8
Yellow Metal Sheets		35	
		42	
		56	
		63	Rs.56 4
		70	
		77	
		84	
		21	
		28	Rs. 46 2
		35	
		42	
		49	,, 47 0
		56	
Tin Ingots.		...	,, 40 6
Spelter S M ...		...	
M M ...		...	,, 19 6
J ...		...	
G ...		...	
Georgshutte ...		...	,, 23 8
Copper Ingots K S ...		...	,, 49 6
Copper Sheetings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14			,, 52 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings lbs. 14, 16		10, 12	,, 47 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, March 15.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Box ...	...	60,000	...

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Bullions.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
196 Bars ...	3,77,810	...	...
199 do ...	3,97,502	...	...
166 do ...	3,02,132	...	...
2 Bundles ...	...	4,000	...
1 Bundle ...	...	2,000	...

Importers.	Vessels.	Beam.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	Himalaya	London
International Banking Corporation	do	do
Mercantile Bank of India...	do	do
M S H A Rahim... ...	Naseri	Linga
H E Obeidat... ...	Africa	Behrein
Mercantile Bank of India...	India	Port Said

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 14th March 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	60	88,004
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	62	72,391

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 12th March.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1909-10 ..... £23,630,000
Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 12th Mar, 1910, by Council Bills* £23,963,295
,, ,, By Gold ..... £ nil
Amount remitted in excess of Estimate ..... £ 333,295

*Of this sum £5,800,000 has been taken to the account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A. D. C. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 17th March.

I. The Commanding officers has been pleased to make the following promotions.

Corporal R. G. Pearson, and Lance Corporal A. E. Baird to be Sergeants to complete establishment.

II. The Annual Sports Meeting, will be held at Santa Cruz on the afternoon of Saturday next the 19th instant.

III. The Lord Bishop of Bombay will conduct the Church Parade in Camp on Sunday morning next the 20th instant at 11 a. m. Dress, Review Order, Summer Clothing white.

IV. The Annual inspection of the Corps will be held at the Camp on Monday morning next, the 21st instant at 7-15 a. m. Attendance of all members is required unless absent with leave or prevented by illness.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Attg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, 17th March.

The Corps Annual Rifle Association Meeting will be continued on Sunday next the 20th inst., at Santa Cruz.

Train leaves Church Gate Station at 7 a.m. and from Grant Road at 7-11 a.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 17th March.

246.—Church Parade.—Sunday the 20th instant.—The Battalion will parade for Divine Service (Church of England and Roman Catholic). Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5-45 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform, Helmets and Rifles. Medals to be worn.

247—Parade—Parade will be held daily on the Oval at 6-30 p.m. (except Saturday and Sunday) for all Volunteers who have not yet made themselves extra efficients. The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet non-efficients will make an effort to attend.

Dress—Drill Order, Misti.

248—Ranges—It is notified for information that there will be no practice on the Rifle Ranges during the Rifle Meeting.

249—Rifle Meeting—It is notified for information that the Battalion Rifle Meeting will take place on the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volrs. Rifle Range at Santa Cruz as under:—

Match III 500 yards 18th March
Match IV 600 yards 19th March
Match V 700 yards 20th March
Match VI 800 yards 21st March
Match VIII Honorary Members 200 yards 22nd March
Match VII 500 yards 22nd March.

Open to those who have attended 20 drills and not 15 as heretofore.

Leslie Challenge Cup 28th March
Time and place of parade will be notified
Tenzant Memorial Challenge Cup 24th March
The Highland Challenge Cup 24th March
Programme can be obtained at Head Quarters.

250—It is notified for information that the Cadet marching competition will take place on the morning of the 23rd inst., at Santa Cruz and the Bayley Coy. Challenge Shield on the morning of 26th instant, at Ghat Kopar Range.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

Sal Hepatica

As effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in

Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation

Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HOLTTUM—March 11, at Attur, the wife of A. K Holttum, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

COOMBES—March 9, at Belgaum, James Charles, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. V. W. Coombes, aged 5 months.

WINSTANLEY—February 27, at Khargpur, Thelma Mary, the youngest and much loved child of Colin and Nesta Winstanley, aged 2 years.

H. T. BINKS.
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

National Y. W. C. A. Annual Meeting, 11 a.m.
Wilson College Athletic Sports, Sea Face, 4 p.m.
Girls' High Schools' Athletic Association, F. C. Institute, 4 p.m.
Nasik Tragedy Trial, Special Tribunal, High Court, 11 a.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.
Novelty Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Maxim: "Speculation is always gambling when one loses."—E. T. Thurston.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lorenco Marques and other places in South Africa, per extra s.s. "Umkuzi," via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Monday the 21st March.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—At the weekly meeting of the Society to be held this evening at 5-30 p.m. (B.T.), at the Dadyseth Agiary Hall, Fort, Mr. S. K. Hodivala, B.A., will expound Gatha Ahunavaiti, chapter V (Yasna XXXII), verse 1. At 5-45 Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, M.A., will read a paper on "Erekhsha, the archer in the sky."

PROSECUTION UNDER THE INCOME TAX ACT.—Ramji Bhikaji Koly was yesterday prosecuted before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for having made a false declaration as regards his income to the Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, an offence punishable under Section 193, Indian Penal Code. The Government Solicitor conducted the prosecution. After some evidence was recorded the case was remanded to Saturday next.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March	Bavarda	Starke
Overture	Giovanna d'Arco	Verdi
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs	Monckton
Serenade	In this hour of soft-ened splendour	Pinsuti
Grand Fantasia	Erin	Basquit
Valse	Gouttes de Rosee	Waldteufel
American Sketch	Down South	Myddleton

THE BOMBAY INDIAN CHRISTIAN GLEE CLUB.

UNDER the auspices of this Club an afternoon Concert was given on Saturday the 5th instant at the Church Mission Hall, Procter Road. The Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. The unique feature of the programme was, that selections from both European and Indian music were rendered to a mixed audience of European, Indian Christians, Hindus and Parsees. After the end of Part I, during the interval of five minutes, Dr. L. G. Joshi, the President of the Club, spoke about the constitution and objects of the Club. He mentioned that among the members of the Advisory Board were two great experts in music. One was Miss Dobsen, B. Mus. (Lond.), an accomplished English musician, and the other was Pundit V. D. Paluskar, Principal of the Gandharv Maha Vidyalaya and a recognised authority on Indian music. The Office-bearers of the Glee Club are:—President: Dr. Lammel L. Joshi, M. D., B. Sc., D. T. M. Secretaries:—Mr. B. Y. Khisty and V. Koshe. Treasurer:—Mr. B. N. Athavle, B. A., L. L. B.

Dr. Joshi pointed out that one of the chief objects of the Club was to bring together Europeans and Indians, who could learn to appreciate each other and who could be mutually profited by comparing European and Indian music side by side. Many Indians studied European music, but there were hardly any Europeans in Bombay who took an interest in high-class Indian music. The "mixed" Concert, so far as the speaker knew, was the first organized attempt of its kind in Bombay.

After a most interesting and entertaining programme, the Concert was brought to a close with the singing of "God Save the King."

REQUIRED TO BE BOUND OVER.

Mr. Reuben Solomon, pleader, appeared before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to show cause why his client Mahomed Cassum Chesti should not be bound over to keep the peace. Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Detective Inspector Sullivan appeared in support of the notice.

The repondent was not present in Court but Mr. Solomon applied for a postponement on the ground that the notice was only served on his client the previous evening and that he intended to ask for a transfer of the matter before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

His Worship issued warrant for the arrest of the repondent but the latter surrendered himself. He was released on bail in the sum of Rs. 200 with a surety for a like amount and the matter was postponed pending the application for the transfer.

ACCIDENT TO MR. SAXON-DAVIES.

THE many friends of Mr. W. H. Saxon-Davies, Manager of the Remington Typewriter Company, will be glad to know that he has nearly recovered from the effects of his riding accident, and we understand will be discharged from the St. George's Hospital to-day, where he has been lying since it happened last Friday. On that day Mr. Saxon Davies was out taking part in field operations in the Santa Cruz country with a squadron of the Bombay Light Horse in which he is a trooper, when his charger having jumped a cactus fence failed to get a secure landing, and pitching on its head rolled over on to Trooper Davies, who luckily escaped with a dislocated shoulder and twisted ankle. Supported by two comrades he was able to ride back to the nearest point where surgical attention could be obtained, which was the Wakola Barracks of the 104th Wellesley Rifles where the resident medical officer kindly set the arm and the patient was then sent on to the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, by motor car.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Petition to Declare Void.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Causes Court, Mr. Kemp, Chief Judge, heard the petition in which Mr. Husseinbhoy Abdullabhoy Lalji alleged that the last Municipal election was wholly void, and prayed that it should be set aside, or in the alternative that the candidates who had not been elected as Councillors but who had polled the highest number of votes after the first eight candidates, be declared elected.

Mr. E.B. Raikes, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for the petitioner. Mr. K. Suntoke and Mr. Bhagvat, pleaders, appeared for No. 10; Mr. Cowasji Setna, pleader, for Nos. 1 and 7; Messrs. Surti and Mahuvakar, pleaders, for No. 2; Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, pleader, for No. 3; Mr. Koregaonker, pleader, for No. 8; Mr. Gulamali Kasum Mulji, for No. 5; Mr. D. Surti, pleader, for No. 4; and Mr. Lakhamsi, pleader, for No. 11; No. 14 appeared in person. Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., represented the Municipality.

The following were the defendants :—(1) The Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtula ; (2) Mr. Sheriff Deoji Kanji ; (3) Mr. Lakhamsey Napoo ; (4) Mr. Jafarbhai Rahimtoola Kaderbhai; (5,) Dr. A. S. Gaya ; (6) Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani ; (7) Mr. Kermali Peerbhai Haji ; (8) Mr. V. K. Vandeker; (9) Mr. Fazalbhoy Joomabhai Lalji ; (10) Sharafali Mamooji ; (11) Mr. Jaffer Jusub ; (12) Dr. A. G. Yieges ; 13) Mr. Solomon Reuben ; (14) Dr. R. H. Muljiani; and (15) Mr. Rahim Joosub.

The petition of Mr. H. A. Lalji, which was read, stated : That the first six persons are the present members of the Municipal Corporation for the B Ward and the last-named nine persons were new candidates for the said Ward.

The election of Councillors of the said Municipal Corporation for the said B Ward was held on the 27th day of January, 1910.

The results of the election of the Councillors for the B Ward was declared by the Municipal Commissioner on the 19th day of February, 1910:—(1) The Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla, (2) Mr. Sheriff Devji Canji, (3) Mr. Lukhamsey Napoo, (4) Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtulla Kaderbhai, (5) Dr. A. S. Gaya, (6) Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani, (7) Mr. Karmali Pirbhai Haji, (8) Mr. V. K. Vandeker, (9) Mr. Fazulbhai Jumabhai Balji, (10) Mr. Sarufally Mamooji, (11) Mr. Jaffer Jusub, (12) Dr. A. G. Yieges, (13) Mr. Solomon Reuben, (14) Dr. R. H. Mulgiani, and (15) Mr. Rahim Jusub. The first eight were declared elected as Councillors.

PETITIONER'S CASE.

Petitioner submits the said election is wholly void and in the alternative that the election of the said eight Councillors so declared elected as aforsaid is invalid for the following amongst others reasons :—(a) A number of votes of persons who were dead was recorded in favour of all the said candidates so declared elected as Councillors as aforesaid by persons not entitled to vote personating the dead persons to the knowledge of the said Councillors respectively or their respective agents; (b) a number of votes of persons who were out of Bombay and were not present at the Polling Office on the day of the election was recorded in favour of all the said candidates so elected as Councillors as aforesaid by persons not entitled to vote personating such absent person to the knowledge of the said Councillors respectively or their respective agents; (c) a number of votes of persons who were not present at the Polling Office on the day of election but who were absent either on account of illness or for some other cause was recorded in favour of all the said candidates so declared elected as Councillors as aforesaid by persons not entitled to vote personating such persons who were not present to the knowledge of the said Councillors respectively or their respective agents; (d) that the said votes mentioned on the grounds (a) (b), (c) and (e) ought not to be counted even if the said Councillors or their agents were not aware of the circumstances under which they were given; (e) there was general undue influence and coersion exercised and brought to bear upon votes in respect of a larger number of votes recorded in favour of some of the said eight candidates elected and Councillors as aforsaid; number of votes were dishonestly and fraudulently recorded in favour of the said Councillors so declared elected as aforesaid or some or one of them by one and the same voter in his individual capacity but under two or more names slighdly differing or made to slighdly differ from each other as entered in the said Municipal Election roll to the knowledge of the said Councillors so declared elected as aforesaid in whose favour such votes were recorded or some of them respectively or their respective agents. Instances are hereto annexed and marked A.

That if the said election is not invalid and cannot be wholly set aside on the grounds mentioned in the foregoing para, your petitioner further submits in the alternative that the election of any one of the said eight Councillors so elected as aforesaid in whose case the ground mentioned in the foregoing para. hereof are found to exist is null and void and the candidates who have not been declared elected as Councillors but who have polled the highest number of valid votes after the said eight Councillors so declared elected as aforesaid should be deemed to have been duly elected. Your petitioner submits that in the case of any of the said eight persons so elected as Councillors the votes given by persons who have personated genuine voters of votes which any reason should not be counted, and the candidates who have not been declared elected as Councillors, but who have polled the highest number of valid votes after the said eight Councillors so declared elected as aforesaid should be deemed to have been duly elected. Your petitioner craves leave to reserve liberty to add other grounds if so advised at or before the hearing of this appeal in support of the matters urged herein.

The petitioner, among other things, prays:—

That it may be declared that the said election is wholly void or in the alternative that the election of the said eight persons who were returned at elected at the said election is invalid and may be set aside.

That in the alternative and in the event of the

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H M S Sphinx...Comdr J Harvey .....Special Service vessel
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr C S Hickman...R I Marine
H M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie.....E Stocken .....R I M.
H I M S Redbreast.....Shuteer .....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 16.

Alavi.....3224 Hill.....B & P S N & Co
Britania.....1969 Hales.....Bo & H S & Co
Blake.....2890 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Bombay Maru.....3398 Teranaka.....N Y Kaisha
Chulmleigh.....2567 Brooks.....W & A Graham & Co
City of Vienna...2996 Greenham.....B & P S N & Co
Clan Mackinnon...3019 Backer J.....Finlay & Co
Coriath.....2369 Chadwick..W & A Graham & Co
Crostafels.....3083 Thulen.....W & A Graham & Co
Dumbea.....3319 Rebnfat .....M M & Co
Ellerslie.....2487 Whitefield .....T Morrison & Co
Goalpara.....1358 Whytehead.....M M & Co
Harpenden.....2302 Carnoack...W & A Graham & Co
Harpenden.....2340 Daniels ..W & A Graham & Co
Itola.....3401 Hanywood.....M M & Co
Irish Monarch...2792 Rettine.....W & A Graham & Co
Kasara .....505 Elton.....M M & Co
Margarita..... 911 Williams .....S N & Co
Naseri ..... 911 Miete.....B & P S N & Co
Nurani.....2870 Cingan.....T Morrison & Co
Quilca.....4942 Anderson.....M M & Co
Ruth..... 2222 Sohanbji...W & A Grahm & Co
Shah Ameer...1621 Pizot...F-F'...N F...B & H S N & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Born.....B & H S N & Co
Sovannah.....3071 James.....P O & S N & Co
Strathgarry .....2340 Stanhope ...W & A Graham & Co
Salfordia.....2364 Stewart .....P & O S N & Co
Sirdhana .....2874 Austin .....M M & Co
Tred gar Hall...2405 Bowen.....W & A Graham & Co
T R Thomson...2261 Marshall.....W & A Grahm & Co
Ventia .....2333 Pardon.....T Morrison & Co
Zoraster.....2376 Wickham .....T Morrison & Co
Zurichmoor...2422 Stodehense ...W & A Graham & Co
Tuscarora.....3925 Holmshe.....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
B Bussano	2762	Boxhall	Hull	18-3	J Finlay & Co
C & R Arcadia	3513	Barcham	London	23-3	P & O S N & Co
G Nuddea	1960	Logan	Stream	24-3	M M & Co
H President	2086	Jacabson	Zanzibar	17-3	A Strandis
N Blakemoor	2403	Knott	Liverpool	23'3	T Morrison & Co
M Strathesk	2802	Malville	Kobe	16-3	P & O S N Co
P Newholm	2194	Claske	Avenmouth	27-3	W & A Grahm & Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Fakeera	N-F	N F	B & H S N & Co Ld
Saraswati	443	Ahmed	Karachi	5.3	B & S N & Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Ischia	2481	Beleito	Hongkong	17-8	F R S N & Co
7 Bohemia	2334	Gillhuber	Trieste	16-3	A L S N & Co
8 Earl of Douglas	2761	Carrie	Antwerp	20-3	T Morrison & Co
13 India	4184	Haddock	London	26-3	P & O S N & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
16	Tuscarora s	Hollinshal	New York Feb 5
	Dumbea s	Rebnfat	Noumea Feb 15
	Crostafels s	Thulen	Hamburg Feb 6
	Zurichmoor s	Stonehouse	Alexandria Fb 28
	Tredegar Hall s	Bowen	Buenos Aires F 2
	Chulmeigh s	Brooks	Port Said Mar 1

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels	Commanders.	Destination.
16	Anaye s	Innes	Shanghai
	Sirdhana s	Austin	Rangoon
	Silesea s	Radonicich	Trieste

The following vessels obtain their portclearance on Wednesday :—

Steamer Dwarka, Moxon, Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday :—

Steamer Itola for Calcutta.
" Nuddea for Calcutta.
" Quila for Calcutta.
" Chulmleigh for Hull.
" Zurichmoor for Antwerp.
" Tredegar Hall for Antwerp.
" Crostafels for Hamburg.
" Salsette for Aden.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Company's s s Capri from Hongkong left for Singapore on the 16th inst.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Kawzler left Seychelles for Bombay on the 15th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Vienna s—1,620 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 6 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,112 cwts myrabolams, A Khimji; 200 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 265 bales cottonfly K Vishram and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—232 bales hemp 1,588 cwt myrabolams E Oomersey.

India s—a 37 1-2 cwts fishmaws Mr J Joomabhoy and Co; 100 cwts aloes K N Miaace and Co; 44 1-2 cwts almond, E D Sassoon and Co; 429 cwt dry ginger, R Assaria.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Vienna s—4,000 cwts bone meal C Mody and Co; 105 bales cottonfly, K Vishram and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Bassano s—3,000 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey.

FOR HULL.

Chulmleigh s—4,002 cwts castorseed, and 37,587 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 20,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, N Laloobhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Mackinon s—220 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 110 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 400 cwts linseed, 610 bales cotton, 4,520 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros, 998 cwts linseed, 2,001 cwts teelseed and 201 cwts mustardseed J Fackiri; 2001 cwts nigerseed, A Blaschek and Co; 2,001 cwts groundnuts and 1,200 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal and Co; 5,000 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwt poppyseeds and 2,000 cwts teelseed, L Dreyfuss & Co; 4,002 cwts teelseed, 501 cwts poppyseed, 2,001 cwts rapeseed, 6,003 cwts groundnuts and 2,000 cwts castorseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2,200 cwts castorseed, N Saloobhoy, 400 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed, 990 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Crostafels s—660 cwts cow horns E Mahomed, 200 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Ruth s—136,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Tredegar Hall s—45,292 cwts myrabolams, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Earl of Douglas s—100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 100 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co; 256 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 200 cwts buffalo horns E Mahomed.

FOR MOSTYNDEEPS.

T R Thomson s—100 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR TRIESTE.

Silesia s—1 bale cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru s—650 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru s—350 bales twest E D Sassoon and Co; 760 bales twist C Bhawanidas; 700 bales twist Tata Sons and Co.

Ischia s—22 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons.

FOR KOBE.

Salfordia s—300 bales cotton D D Curranee and Co 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Bombay Maru s—200 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co.

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*. All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 17th March, 1910.

"THE GATES OF INDIA."

SINCE the gates of India have become water gates and the way to India has been the way of the sea, observes Sir Thomas Holdich, introducing his remarkable new work with the above title, very little has been known of those other landward gates which lie to the north and west of the Peninsula, through which have poured immigrants from Asia and conquerors from the West from time immemorial. It has taken England a long time to rediscover them, he adds, and she is even now doubtful about their strategic value and the possibility of keeping them closed and barred. Sir Thomas, perhaps more than anyone else, has assisted in their rediscovery and in the assessment of their strategic value, though in the last century successive explorers, official and otherwise, have risked their lives in the dangerous field of the Indian trans-frontier. In ancient days the very first, and some times the last, thing that was learned about India was the way thither from the North. In our times the process has been reversed and we seek for information with our backs to the South. We have, as he shows, worked our way northward, having entered India by the southern water gates and as we have from time to time struggled rather to remain content within narrow borders than to push outward and forward, the drift to the North has been very slow and there has never been, right from the very beginning, any strenuous haste in the expansion of commercial interests or any spirit of crusade in the advance of conquest. It is most difficult to trace the conditions under which Europe was first introduced to Asia, but Sir Thomas has overcome it sufficiently well. In the course of twenty years of his official wanderings he amassed voluminous notes and these he now offers us in connected form, giving us his own impressions, unbiased by the views of other writers. He records with regret that in these days exploration is becoming so professional and so scientific that modern methods hardly admit of the dare-devil, face to face intermixing with savage breeds and races that was such a distinctive feature in the work of these heroes of an older age. We get geographical results with a rapidity and a precision that were undreamt of in the early years, or even in the middle of the last century. But we no longer live with the people about whom we set out to write books—we do not wear their clothes, eat their food, fraternize with them in their homes and in the field, learn their language and discuss with them their religion and politics. The result is that we do not know them half so well, and the ratio of our knowledge, in India at least, is inverse to the official position towards them that we happen to occupy.

The American explorer, Masson, did all these things and to his work a considerable amount of space is allotted, for Sir Thomas Holdich recognises his extraordinary gifts and power of absorbing and collating information. Masson knew the Afghan as we did not and Sir Thomas brings into prominence the divergencies of opinion between him and Sir Alexander Burnes as regards some of the most marked idiosyncracies of the Afghan character. He compares the methods of the European traveller of to-day with those of Masson and says "a hurried rush to Kabul, a few brief and badly conducted interviews with the Amir and the official representative of India's foreign policy returns to India as an Afghan oracle, but with no more knowledge of the real inwardness of Afghan political aspiration or of the trend of national thought and feeling than is acquired during a six months' trip of a travelling M. P. in India." Masson started away from Peshawar in company of a Pathan; dressed himself like his companion, and taking nothing with him but a book and a few copper coins, set out for Afghanistan. He made his way with the varied incidents of adventure common to the time—robbed at one place, treated with hospitality at another, sitting under the mulberry trees discussing politics, with all the energy of the true Afghan, and enjoying a close if not an absolutely friendly intimacy with the half savage people of those wholly savage hills. Nothing came amiss to him—archæology, numismatics, botany, geology and history were all studied by him and he made the most of his opportunities. Regarding his incursions into the mazes of Afghan political history, Sir Thomas Holdich boldly declares that had the Government of India in those days but troubled itself to obtain information from existing practical sources within its reach, instead of improvising a most imperfect political intelligence system, the subsequent war with Afghanistan would have been conducted on very different lines from those which were adopted, if it ever took place at all.

Sir Thomas Holdich regards it as quite comprehensible that the Indian Government should not duly appreciate the position of an adventurer like Masson and his intimate acquaintance with Afghanistan and its rieteous rulers. But he considers it was unfortunate, for it is not too much to say that Indian Government officials at that time were but amateurs in their knowledge of Afghan politics compared with Masson; and much of the horrors of subsequent events might have been avoided could Masson have been admitted freely and fully into their councils. No one has succeeded better in giving us an impression of the leading characteristics of the Afghan chiefs of his time and probably there is not much improvement effected by a century of moral development. Steeped up to the eyes in treachery towards each other, debauchees, drunkards, liars and murderers, one cannot but admire their extraordinary virility." Masson's extraordinary capacity for dealing with every class of people undoubtedly made him an ideal explorer and enabled him to obtain information which would otherwise have been lost to us. As Sir Thomas Holdich sets forth, Masson's story of Afghan intrigue, which is the substance of Afghan history, at this period, is as interesting as are his archæological investigations, for it affords us a view of events which occurred behind the scenes, shut off from India by the curtain of the frontier hills; but whilst he thus occupied his busy mind with the past and present policy of Afghanistan, he did not lose sight of the opportunity of making fresh excursions into Afghan territory. Well, we know probably less of the Afghan and his country to-day than Masson was able to discover eighty years ago. Sir Thomas Holdich adds to our information as to the gates through which we may pass to the Afghan or he may come to us, and he points out the necessity of having men and material sufficient in both quality and quantity to guard those gates when open or to close them if we wish them shut.

HORSES AND THE ARMY. We referred recently to the effect of motors, in use in London omnibuses, on the supply of horses. Since then considerable prominence has been given to the question of the Army horse supply as a result of a War Office Circular, addressed to the Territorial Forces Association. The problem of organizing a military horse reserve has two main points for consideration. First of all it has to be ascertained whether the requisite animals of the right stamp exist in the United Kingdom and, if not, from what source they may be drawn, and secondly, that whatever horses are desired shall be made available at short notice. As regards the first question it is often wrongly assumed that horses employed for military purposes must necessarily be animals of comparatively high class. As a matter of fact only a small proportion have to be riding horses and a considerable proportion of the draught animals are intended only for transport work. In the case of the expeditionary force, for instance, which (excluding line of communication troops) absorbs a total of 62,000, only 22,000 are for saddle purposes, and of these only 7,000 will be cavalry mounts, while of the 40,000 draught horses only 25,000 go to the artillery and its ammunition columns. Fifteen thousand of the riding horses, in fact, and 15,000 of the draught horses, out of a total of 62,000, need not necessarily come up to the standard associated with chargers destined to carry Hussars and Lancers, or with the teams found in the stables of a smart field battery. But wastage has also to be provided for. In this respect the drain will be more exhausting in cavalry horses than in any other category, and the losses in artillery horses will probably be higher than in the transport lines; so that the depots established to keep the striking force in the field will have to provide a relatively high proportion of animals of superior character.

These appear to have been a little over two million and seventy thousand horses in Great Britain in 1907 and supposing ten per cent. of these were counted as fit for military work it means that the country would just be able to provide the gross total of animals needed to place the land forces on their war footing and to maintain them for six months. Experts are to be found in plenty, however, who doubt the ability of the United Kingdom to supply the horses needed in a long campaign. For this purpose a census is needed regularly in order that the exact position may be known, and if it be thus proved that there is a shortage, then on external source of supply has to be found and for obvious reasons as little reliance as possible must be placed on foreign sources of supply. Statistics show that in 1907 there were in Australia, the Orange River Colony, and Cape Coleny, taken together, no fewer than 2,416,000 horses, and that there were 726,000 in Ontario in the following year; so that our Oversea dominions, exclusive of India, must contain nearly three and a half millions. The resources of the Empire as a whole ought, in fact, to be sufficient to meet all requirements, if time were only available. The primary disability, however, under which the military authorities labour is the lack of detailed information as to the numbers which can be depended upon at Home. The result of the investigation which is going on can only be the reaching of the conclusion that the supply of horses will prove one of the greatest difficulties in our next campaign. It is not necessary to recapitulate the causes of the shortening of the supply, but it is obviously necessary that the greatest care in classification of the existing supply should be made, for the calling up of the horses needed in an emergency can only be carried out if exceedingly minute organization has previously been in existence.

AN ENCOURAGING SIGN. THE movement, which is on foot amongst the Lancashire cotton operatives to join with their employers in supporting the British Cotton Growing Association, is an interesting but rare instance of industrial good feeling. It is well to see that the British workman can at times realise that his master's interests are not always inimical to his own, that in fact unless his master prospers he cannot prosper either. In Lancashire they appear at last to have mastered this fact and at a joint meeting of employers and representatives of Trade Unions in Manchester, a scheme was unanimously approved and recommended to every mill and workshop throughout the cotton districts. Collections at the rate of a penny a month from each worker will be made in each mill and workshop for fifteen months. Shares in the Association will be allotted according to the value subscribed by each district, and these will be held in the names of the local charities of each districts, or otherwise as the district may direct. A contribution of fifteen pence from every cotton operative in the northern districts will put a large sum in the coffers of the Association and at the same time it indicates a more marked growth of the co-operative spirit amongst employers and men than anything which has occurred for several years.

THE BIGGEST AIRSHIP. NOT content with her huge Zeppelin airships, Germany is about to produce another monster, which in size and carrying power will exceed anything which she has so far produced. This has been designed by Professor Schuette, of Danzig. It is of the rigid system and thus resembles the Zeppelin except in a few particulars. The principal difference is that the case on which the covering is stretched is made entirely of wooden lattice-work instead of iron, this material having been chosen in order to avoid electrical reactions and also to lessen the weight. The ship will be 138 metres long, roughly 150 yards, and 17 metres in diameter at its thickest part near the bow. Despite its huge size, the airship will have only one gondola; and this gondola is so fixed that it is kept rigidly in place in relation to the hull as long as the airship is in the air, but automatically works free when the airship descends, thus doing away with the dangerous strains which cause so much peril to the Zeppelin airships. This enormous airship is to cost very nearly £45,000. What its uses are intended to be, we are not told. It would rather seem to be too huge for effective military use, and too costly to be a success in commerce.

THE Aga Khan on Wednesday evening entertained the members of the All India Moslem League at an "At home" at his palace at Yerrowda.

SATURDAY next and the following Monday and Tuesday have been reserved for the hearing of Gustadji Cooper's case in City Magistrate's Court at Poona.

THE final in the Poona Divisional Hockey Tournament will be played to-day between the 66th Punjabis and the 64th Pioneers.

THE birth anniversary of the Nawab of Bahawalpur, a minor prince, was celebrated with due eclat. In honour of the occasion 25 prisoners convicted for minor offences were released and terms of imprisonment were reduced in case of another 25 prisoners.

A second long list of letters, telegrams and resolutions received from associations and individuals condemning the murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., and expressing sympathy for Mrs. Jackson, has been published.

THE ballot held yesterday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a representative to serve on the Board of Trustees under the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, resulted in the election of Mr. A. M. Tod, Manager, New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd.

THE marriage arranged between the Rev. Richard Gee, M.A., Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta, and Annie Rhoda, daughter of the Metropolitan of India, and Mrs. Copleston, will take place on Tuesday in Easter week at the Cathedral, Calcutta.

THE marriage arranged between Mr. Richard Gane Wright, Principal of Coimbatore College, South India, and Gladwys, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Chaning-Pearce, of Montague House, East Cliff, Ramsgate, will take place at Colombo this month.

IN order to advertise his wares the proprietor of a sausage shop at Zurich stationed men in the principal streets with baskets of sausages which they distributed like handbills to passers-by.

IT has been decided by the Belgian weaving trade to suspend work on one day a week during a period of three months.

AN unused Great Britain, I. R. official 1890. £1 brown-lilac postage stamp has realised £53 at Messrs. Puttick's rooms, Leicester-square, London.

THE Prince of Wales will preside at the banquet to be held on May 18 at Southampton to celebrate the centenary of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

IN AID OF SCIENCE. SIR CURRIMBHOY IBRAHIM has earned the gratitude of Bombay by his magnificent donation of Rs. 4,50,000 for the promotion of scientific education. He has allowed Sir George Clarke, a free hand in its disposal, save that he has stipulated, as is quite natural, that a number of scholarships shall be reserved for Mussalmans. Sir Currimbhoy has acted wisely in giving the money unconditionally, for no one is so competent to lay it out to the best purpose as H. E. the Governor. One of the most memorable marks of his administration, which Sir George Clarke will leave behind, is laying the foundation, on firm and solid ground, of scientific, technical and commercial education in Bombay. No Governor in the past has realized so keenly the value of a study of science by Indians. Attention has hitherto been confined almost exclusively to literary education, and science has been kept too much in the background. Sir George is anxious to assign it its proper place in the scheme of education, in order that while its cultivation might promote material welfare, it might also serve as a valuable mental discipline, enabling the student to think, and think with accuracy. Although Sir George has been singularly fortunate in inducing donation for his favourite project, we may hope that he will be able to obtain additional funds, because no amount can be considered too large for the complete realization of his object. We want fully equipped laboratories, and highly competent and capable teachers. We must provide first-rate training for Indian youths, and turn out, in course of time, such excellent material that the staff may be partly manned by them.

SCIENCE PROSPECTS. Whatever we may say in praise of scientific education, it will only attract students, if they find there is a fair field for them in after-life. A pure sense of patriotism will not divert them from more remunerative studies. A few picked men of very exceptional merit may be employed by Government in research work. But as for the rank and file of graduates in science, there is in present circumstances a very limited field of employment, because India is yet in its infancy with regard to its arts and industries. The number of students for scientific instruction will be regulated by the inexorable law of supply and demand, and it will be vain to expect students far in excess of the market demand for them. Notwithstanding the glut in the literary market, it is still felt that the profession of lawyer or doctor affords a better promise of earning a decent livelihood than scientific training. Hence, the singular paucity of graduates in science. I have heard of a Government scholar, who was sent to Europe for qualifying in a particular industry, that being not quite sure of achieving success in it on his return home, he also kept terms at an Inn for taking up the profession of a lawyer, if need be. We shall have to encounter all the difficulties which are associated with every great enterprise in its initial stage. There will be a fair opening for science graduates, as the resources of the country are developed, and new industries are established. A few youths of exceptional ability may be sent to Europe for acquiring a knowledge of such industries as might be introduced in India. I am aware of instances, in which men having learnt a particular industry have failed to establish it here on a sound commercial basis. This is partly due to their inability to adapt their knowledge to the peculiar conditions of this country. That India abounds in raw materials is only a truism; but an advanced knowledge of chemistry and other sciences is necessary for making their manufacture a financial success. It is not enough that a man should learn glass making, for instance, in England. He must have the requisite skill and knowledge to adapt himself to the circumstances in which he may find himself with regard to the raw materials he may get here. He may not find here materials exactly corresponding his requirements; there may be some defect, on account of which the finished product may not come up to the mark; or its manufacture may entail a cost too high to be remunerative. It is here that the knowledge of the expert is necessary for the attainment of success. Success in one industry will pave the way for another. Each will aid the other, and will act as a stimulus and encouragement in the general progress of manufacture. Thus the country will grow and prosper beyond the dreams of people who hanker after autonomy and independence, without knowing exactly what they mean. We want industrial faddists, industrial zealots and industrial extremists. Herein lies the true renaissance of India, for which the Government and the people must work in cordial harmony.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY. The item in the Budget, Imperial or Provincial, which awakens the deepest interest among Indians, is that relating to education. Whatever the sum assigned to it, the cry still is, "Give, and give us more." No amount is considered too large for the purpose, and we should always be grateful to Government for making the largest possible contribution to education. Among the many satisfactory features of the Bombay budget is the increased grant to education. Some years ago, the pay of the teachers of primary schools was ludicrously paltry, being not more than Rs. 5 or 6 per month. An advance was first made in it on the urgent representation of the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, and now a further increase has been sanctioned, which, in these days of costly living in town and country alike, will be most welcome. An addition is constantly made in the number of elementary schools. One lakh was provided for the extension of primary education this year, and provision for Rs. 48,000 more is made for the new year. It must always be remembered that new schools cannot be opened much in advance of the supply of qualified teachers. Even in the capital town of the Presidency, the number of trained teachers is very small, as compared with the legion of incompetent and inefficient men. Qualified teachers, when available, are absorbed by Municipal Schools, leaving none to spare for private institutions. There seems to be an impression that the Corporation has hardly been doing all it can for the development of primary education, since the entire charge of it was transferred to its shoulders. This is a great mistake. I understand from an authoritative source that some fifteen new schools were opened this year, and about as many more are provided for the next; and that the Corporation has voted a grant of Rs. 3,37,000 for the next year, being an advance of Rs. 1,39,000 over that for the current year. I am also told that the primary school building scheme, for which the Government and the Corporation have agreed to contribute each a lakh per annum, is progressing fairly, that sites for about a dozen schools have already been selected and that before long we shall have a number of model school buildings in our midst.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY. The Hon. Mr. Laloobhoy Samaldas moved a resolution proposing that "in localities where strong private or aided secondary high schools exist, Government should withdraw from the field of secondary education." The honourable member is singular in this opinion. My countrymen, so far from desiring the Government to withdraw from higher education, want them to guide and control it, nay expand and develop it. State supervision and interest is more necessary now than ever, when complaints are rife about the lamentable results of imperfect and defective education. If public instruction were left entirely to the people, designing men will pervert it to their own ends. Schemes of "national education" on patriotic lines have already been propounded in Bengal. They are generally of doubtful value, and are designed to serve a spurious aim. Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta reflected the unanimous feeling of his countrymen, when he said that although private enterprise was commendable, the time had not yet arrived, when Government might withdraw from the field of secondary education, without prejudicing the interests of that education. The question raised by Mr. Laloobhoy was one of state policy and of the greatest importance. It was not for the Council to discuss it in connection with the Budget, nor can it be determined in the course of a casual discussion.

THE LAJPATRAI CASE. Some writers in the Anglo-Indian press declare that Lala Lajpatrai must be troubled with a morbidly tender skin, to having sought the protection of a court of law, on account of the libel published against him by "the Englishman." They say that as a public man dealing out hard knocks, he should be equally prepared to receive them in return. I quite agree that a public man should be of a tough fibre. He will occasionally be the victim of unfair criticisms, and may often be the object of scathing and merciless comment from his opponents. But the "Englishman" was sued on account of any hostile comments with regard to the propaganda favoured by Mr. Lajpatrai. It was indicted for a false statement charging him with treason, the worst of political crimes, for which the gallows cannot be a punishment too severe. It is also an offence involving moral turpitude of the meanest kind, and the Lala was justified in vindicating his character from such a heinous charge. If he had sat quiet under it, people might have regarded him with suspicion, and his character would have gravely suffered. The proceedings instituted against the paper were a sort of challenge to his opponents to establish the charge, and it is reasonable to suppose that had he been implicated in any way in treasonable practices, he would not have dared to throw out the challenge, and run the risk of exposure. The plaintiff's success in the suit, on the other hand, does not constitute, by itself, a positive proof of his innocence. But so far as the case is concerned, he has completely cleared his character, and it is only fair that the public should judge him by the result.

DION.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

Annual Meeting.

The seventy-second annual meeting of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home was held at the Sailors' Home premises yesterday evening, Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins, Shipping Master, Bombay, presiding.

Captain F. E. Hardcastle read the annual report, from which the following extracts are taken :—

The crews of the following vessels of H.M.'s Royal Navy were accommodated in the Home during the year:—H.M.'s ship "Sphinx", from 1st January to the 1st March, having an average of 33 men of different ratings; H. M.'s ship "Lapwing," from 12th January to the 7th March, having an average of 33 men of different ratings; H. M.'s ship "Proserpine," from 8th February to the 30th May, having an average of 200 men of different ratings; H. M.'s ship "Perseus," from 3rd July to the 7th December, having an average of 105 men of different ratings; H. M.'s ship "Fox," from 29th September to the 10th October, having an average of 199 men of different ratings; H. M.'s ship "Redbreast," from 26th October to the 31st December, having an average of 35 men of different ratings; H.M.'s ship "Sphinx," from the 15th November to the 31st December, having an average of 29 men of different ratings; H. M.'s ship "Proserpine," from 11th December to the 31st December, having an average of 204 men of different ratings; Royal Naval Receiving Officer's Staff and other ratings of various ships from 1st January to the 31st December, with an average of 5 men of different ratings.

During the year 12 destitute seamen were admitted to the Home and were maintained by the Board of Trade at the instance of the Shipping Master.

There were 9 admissions to the St. George's Hospital of seamen of the Merchant Service. Seamen of the Royal Navy, requiring attendance, were treated by their own Medical Officers. There were no cases of contagious or infectious disease among the inmates of the Home.

The local daily newspapers have been regularly supplied to the Home, and the Committee desire to thank the proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" for continuing to supply a daily copy of his paper gratis, and the proprietors of the "Times of India" who have supplied a copy of their paper at half-price. Mr. Claridge is also entitled to the thanks of the Committee for continuing free of cost a copy of each issue of the "English Mail" as soon as it is published. The Committee desire to thank those ladies and gentlemen who have kindly sent newspapers, periodicals, and books during the year.

The Committee also tender their thanks to the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty for their grant of newspapers and periodicals of the value of £12 per annum.

The following changes have taken place on the Board during the year:—

E. Y. Watson, Esq., resigned his seat on the Board and the following gentleman was asked to join to fill the vacancy:—E. W. Graham Roe, Esq.

The Committee have to thank the Honorary Medical Officer for his continued gratuitous services.

Mr. J. H. Downing, the Superintendent of the Home, continues to conduct his duties in an efficient manner and to the satisfaction of the Board, and in consideration of the extra work entailed, owing to large number of men that had visited the Home during the year, and the efficient and satisfactory manner in which he and his staff had carried out their duties, the Committee were pleased to grant him and the staff under him a bonus of a month's salary.

The report was approved and adopted and the statements of accounts passed.

On the motion of Mr. Newham, seconded by Mr. Hewett, it was resolved that the honorary officers, members of the Committee and others present interested in the Home wish to record their deep regret at the loss sustained in the death of the late Mr. T. L. Roberts, who was for some years on the Board and always showed the greatest interest in the welfare of the Home.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the officers on the rolls and to Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins, the President, which terminated the proceedings.

ALTHOUGH only fifteen years of age, Jan Hendrik Hofmeyr has graduated B. A. at the Cape University, and has been awarded a Rhodes scholarship at Oxford.

A MUTTON bone carelessly thrown out of a railway dining car near Vienna injured a little girl named Bohm so badly that she died. The parents have been awarded £356 damages against the railway company, and the attendant who threw the bone has been sent to prison.

THAT the life of a judge is not an easy one was proved by Judge Bacon at the Bloomsbury County Court recently. Taking his seat at 11 a.m. he adjourned for ten minutes at 1.20, and returning sat until 8.30 continuously, and then had dinner at 9.30.

PLACARDS have been affixed to the walls of Mush inciting the inhabitants to massacre the Armenians.

J. M. W. Turner's "What You Will," a picture of men and women in a garden, was sold at Christie's, London, for £1,176.

THE REFORM OF THE LORDS.

PRINCE OF WALES INTERESTED.

Further Debate on the Resolutions.

GOVERNMENT'S ALTERNATIVE SCHEME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The Prince of Wales was present in the Lords yesterday and again to-day. In the debate this afternoon, the Archbishop of Canterbury supported Lord Rosebery, and favoured a large and liberal readjustment of the composition of the House.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

In the debate on Lord Rosebery's resolution in the Lords, Lord Salisbury said, the House of Commons were decaying not only in procedure but in reputation. The Lords ought to fit themselves for greater responsibility by selection among themselves without abolishing the hereditary principle.

Lord Newton said the situation demanded a greater renunciation than mere selection.

Lord Shaffield said if the Lords used their rights to paralyse administration they must inevitably yield to a popularly elected body.

The Duke of Northumberland declared that the main reason why a change was necessary was the deterioration of the House of Commons.

The *Daily Chronicle* writes that if the anti-veto resolutions are rejected, the Government will submit to the country a scheme for a new Second Chamber not exceeding 240 members. Peers and Commoners above forty will be eligible for election for seven years under the existing franchise but with larger constituencies.

The new Chamber will have powers of revision and delay of legislation, but no power over finance. Differences with the House of Commons will be adjustable by conference.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

Reduction Vote Rejected.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

In the House of Commons last night, in the debate on the Navy Estimates, the amendment moved by Mr. Lough to reduce the personnel by 3,000 was rejected by 225 votes to 34.

The Labour members, Messrs. Twist and Snowden, denounced the estimates in the strongest terms.

Mr. McKenna defended the estimates. It was necessary, he said, to secure safety against any probable combination. That was the Government's only standard.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S TOUR.

Grand Reception at Khartoum.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Mr. Roosevelt had almost a royal reception at Khartoum. He paid a visit to the battlefield with Slafin Pasha. New York papers predict similar welcomes in European capitals. They await with especial interest his meeting with the Kaiser.

THE TREATMENT OF THE SUFFRAGISTS.

New Prsion Regulation.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Questioned regarding the treatment of the suffragists, Mr. Churchill foreshadowed a new regulation empowering differential treatment of prisoners not guilty of moral turpitude.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

Effect of the Silver Duty.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu, replying to Mr. Harmood-Banner, said Lord Morley would continue to watch the effect of the silver duty on Indian trade. He did not propose to interfere with the excise duty on Indian cotton mills.

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY DISPUTES.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Washington telegrams state that at the request of the railroads, Government will mediate to settle the dispute.

THE JAPANESE EXHIBITION

LONDON, MARCH 15.

It is understood that King Edward will open the Japanese exhibition early in May.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The death is announced of Colonel Sir Alan Colquhoun.

[Col. Sir Alan John Colquhoun was the thirteenth Baronet of Colquhoun and Luss which was created in 1625 and was Chief of the Clan. Formerly in the Black Watch and 16th Lancers, he was afterwards largely identified with the Edinburgh Artillery, of which he was Honorary Colonel. In 1897 he was created a C. B. and in 1907 a K.C.B. Not only were fishing and sporting his recreation, but he was also an author of high repute on these two branches of sport.]

THE DUEZ SCANDALS.

French Government Severely Criticised.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 16.

An acrimonious debate has taken place in the French Chamber with reference to the scandals in connection with the liquidation of Religious Orders. The Socialist, M. Jaures, upbraided Government in violent terms for their scandalous irresolution in hesitating for two years before arresting Duez. He urged the House to upset the Cabinet. After a defence by the Premier and promise to end the abuses, the Chamber voted confidence in the Government by a large majority.

NEW FRENCH TARIFF.

Approval of Senate.

LONDON MARCH 16.

The French Senate has hitherto generally assented to the tariff items passed by the Chamber.

THE WRECKED "MAINE."

Cost of Raising.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

A Washington telegram states that the House Committee has approved the credit of hundred thousand sterling to raise the wreck of the *Maine* in Havana Harbour.

LORD KITCHENER.

Departure for England.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Telegrams from Wellington report that Lord Kitchener has departed for England via Tahiti and America.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Business for To-morrow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

At next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Council, Hon. Mr. Carlyle will introduce a Bill relating to Glanders and Farcy. Sir Harvey Adamson will introduce a Bill to amend the Prisons Act of 1894. The Select Committee's report on the Electricity Bill and the Museum Bill will be considered and the Bills will be passed. In connection with the Electricity Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Kesteven will move two amendments and Hon. Mr. Miller will also move an amendment relating to sub-clause (3) and (4) of Clause 29 of the Bill.

Hon. Mr. Gokhale will move the following resolution: "That this Council recommends that a beginning should be made in the direction of making elementary education free and compulsory throughout the country and that a mixed Commission of officials and non-officials be appointed at an early date to frame definite proposals."

There are no less than 23 questions on the Agenda, of which the following are more important:—

Bhupendra Nath Basu to ask—(a) "Is it a fact that the Government of India have decided to make over the relics of Buddha recently discovered near Peshawar to the Government of Burma?"

(b) "Are Government aware that there is a strong feeling in India that the relics should not pass out of India, but should be deposited in some site connected with the rise of Buddhism in India either at Gya or Sarnath near Benares?"

The Raja of Dighapatia will ask—"Will Government be pleased to state how far and in what way it intends to give effect to the policy indicated in Lord Morley's despatch of November 27th 1908 regarding an effectual advance in the direction of local self-government and about the carrying out of a policy that would make the village a starting point in public life as well as in that municipal councils should ordinarily contain a substantial elective majority and should usually elect their Chairman?"

Hon. Mr. Gokhale will ask "Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken or are in contemplation to give effect to the recommendations contained in Lord Morley's despatches on the subject of the growth of a Civil Medical Department in India?"

Hon. Mr. Chitnavis will ask—"Will Government be pleased to make an early announcement of the intentions with reference to the question of a countervailing excise duty on tobacco manufactured in India?"

Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu has several questions to ask relating to the Finance in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

ARABINDO GHOSE.

Mysterious Disappearance Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

No trace of Arabindo Ghose could be found during the last few days and all inquiries to find out his whereabouts have proved futile. Wild conjecture is rife and various rumours are flying about. Some allege prosecution for sedition over his contributions on jail experiences to the "Supravat," Krishna Kumar Mitter's daughter's journal, is impending and that a warrant is already out.

He was last traced to Dakhshineswar Kalibari where the late Ram Krishna Paramhansa used to live and from there is reported to have gone nobody knows where. Some say that he has proceeded towards the Himalayas, possibly towards Tibet, to practise Yoga at the bidding of his preceptor. It is worthy of note that his journal "Dharma" is now appearing without his name as editor, although the last number of "Karmayogin" bears his name among the contributors. The police are alleged to be on the look out, but nothing definite is known at present. The "Dharma" was recently served with a warning over a recent article.

THE RAJNOGORE DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MARCH 16.

Tarani Makherji, who was arrested some days ago in connection with the Rajnogore dacoity case, has been granted bail for Rs. 300 by Mr. Stinton.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Social Democrats' Demonstrations.

BERLIN, FEBRUARY 25.

The numerous successes which the German Social Democrats have won in the course of the last few months, both at political and municipal elections, seem to have mounted to their heads. They appear to be of the opinion that the Government is so paralysed at the thought of the might lying in their hands, that they have only to utter threats, in order to compel the Government and the other political parties to give way. Ill-based, though this idea be, it seems to have induced them, since the publication of the new Prussian Bill for the Reform of the Franchise, not only to adopt a particularly sharp tone and one calculated to arouse popular passion in their press articles, but to organise great public demonstrations, processions through the streets, open air meetings, etc. Hitherto dangerous encounters with the authorities have been avoided, thanks to the fact displayed by the police and to the discipline which still prevails in Germany, even among those sections of the population which are attacked by the socialistic virus. The more such frequent street demonstrations become, and the greater the nervous strain on both sides, the masses being roused to fury by the provocative speeches of agitators, and the police being worn out by the hardships of heavy and continuous extra duty, the greater becomes the danger of a serious conflict. Such a conflict can only result in a number of persons losing, either their health, or their personal freedom. It is quite impossible for the Government to give way; such an action would be taken as a sign of lamentable weakness. Were the authorities once to allow themselves to be cowed by street demonstrations, the Social Democrats would always fall back on these methods, and all authority would soon be at an end. Furthermore, that section of the Liberals, which has of late felt itself somewhat drawn towards the Social Democrats as the result of the Imperial Financial Reform Bill, and also of the apparent inadequacy of the proposed change in the Prussian Franchise, is so disgusted with the brutal methods adopted by the Socialist Party, that it is beginning to recognise that the gulf separating the Socialists from the Radicals can never be bridged over. This has naturally resulted in the Parties of the Left and Right being drawn closer together, a fact little likely to result in the Socialists gaining their way, as far as an Extension of the Franchise is concerned. Finally, the attitude adopted by the Social Democrats has caused a falling off among their own followers. As the more recent elections have shown, many deserters from the Liberal camp recently went over to the Social Democrats, with the intention of showing their discontent with the manner in which home affairs are conducted in Prussia; such recruits, however, are far from being inclined to go to the lengths now preached by the Socialists. The result will be that these deserters will return to the Liberal camp, as soon as they have recognised the out and out revolutionary destrines held by the party to which they have given their temporary allegiance.

One of the clearest heads in the German Social Democratic Party, a scion of a highly-respected, middle-class family, the lawyer Wolfgang Heine, has fully recognised the danger menacing his Party, and has raised his voice against the street demonstrations. Instead of falling in with his views, or at least recognising his courage, the principal organ of his Party, the "Vorwarts", made a violent attack upon him stigmatising his attitude as tactless in the extreme. Some people will be of the opinion that the Social Democrats, who sought to hinder the Prussian Minister-President, even before he had begun his speech introducing the new Franchise Bill, by means of cat-calls and personal abuse, thus bringing about a scene of tumult, are hardly the right people to sit in judgment on matters connected with tact and good taste. One thing, however, is certain, and that is that the result or rather the failure of the street demonstrations organised by the Socialists, proves that Heine was right, and that the fanatics, who attacked him and who preached the doctrine that the history of a great country is to be turned from its course by means of tumult and empty threats, are entirely in the wrong.

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE KIAUTSCHOU DISTRICT.

In the course of the twelve years that have elapsed since Kiautschou was leased to Germany, the systematic work of the Imperial German Admiralty, in the direction of developing the natural resources of the country in question, has met with the most extraordinary success. Even the severe commercial depression, with has been making itself felt over the whole of East Asia since the end of the Russo-Japanese war, has fallen less severely on the new commercial settlement in Tsingtau than on the other emporiums of the Far East; it may even be said that in 1909 a great improvement made itself felt.

This improvement is shown by the statistics available for the traffic for the Port of Tsingtau. The figures have risen from 435 to 511 ships, that is to say by 18 per cent., and from 519,392 to 670,085 registered tons, making 29 per cent. The increase of shipping activity is mainly to be attributed to the fact, that P. & O. Company has started a regular service of boats to the port and secondly to the increased activity of the Japanese Nippon Yusen Kaisha. In addition to this and despite the fact that Vladivostock is now no longer a free port, the amount of vessels putting into the terminus of the Siberian Railway has enormously increased. Of late, a portion of the traffic to Siberia and Russia has selected the land route by way of Tschifu and Dalny. The principal share of this sea traffic has been secured by the Hamburg American line; the German Company has succeeded in gaining the first place, thanks to a system of direct freight transport to Europe, and to its line plying to Vladivostock, Itscheng and Hankow.

It is especially in cotton goods and cotton yarn, petroleum, aniline dyes, matches and sugar, that the imports have so greatly increased in the course of the past twelve months; whereas coals and wooden articles show a great falling of, owing to the fact that they are now produced in far larger quantities in the Shantung Peninsula. The principal articles exported in greater numbers are straw plaits and ground-nuts, or ground-nut oil. The total value of exports and imports rose from 49 4-10 millions of dollars in the preceding year to 65 million dollars, thus shewing an increase of 30·8 per cent. The Peninsula of Shantung was in a deplorable condition financially before the Germans settled in Tsingtau. The population was year by year decreasing, owing to the large emigration to Manchuria, while those remaining behind were living in the most primitive fashion. Only recently has the Chinese population begun to show signs of industrial life, and this has been brought about by means of improved communication, notably the railway, the increased export trade, and the greater amount of work to be done. The coal output of the Shantung Mining Company shows an increase from 231,168 to 417,134 tons in the present year. Owing to the fact that coal of a better quality has been found, 126,000 tons have been sent to Tsingtau alone, as compared with 55,000 tons in the preceding year. The amount of goods passing over the Shantung railway system, which amounted in 1908 to 418,262 tons has this year risen to 649,685 tons. Although this part of the world has seen a succession of good harvests of late, the price of cereals has been steadily rising. The German Forestry Department having sent out a number of cuttings of the best kind of apple and pear trees. Shantung is now in a position to supply a larger quantity of fruit of this kind than, in the absence of any fruit tinning factories, can be used up. The fact that ground values have risen on an average threefold in the course of the last ten years is the best proof of the advantages resulting from the opening up of the interior of the peninsula by means of the Port of Singtau. The perseverance and energy displayed by the German Forestry Department in the afforestation of this district, have been recognised by the Chinese rural population, the period of drought lasting from January to June 1909, having been successfully weathered in the districts in which woods have been planted. The salt work industry along the coast seems also to have wakened into new life.

Great harm has been done to industrial development throughout the whole Chinese Empire by the unfortunate introduction of copper money as legal tender. The fact that the German Asiatic Bank has introduced bank notes expressed in silver currency has greatly mitigated this evil in the Kiautschou district. An improvement is likely to take place in the immediate future, as the Chinese Government has forbidden the further string of these valueless ten kash pieces in the mints of the Province. A branch establishment of the Chinese State Bank has now been opened in Tsingtau, which should prove an advantage for purpose of trade with the interior. We are, therefore, confronted with the fact that the Province of Shantung, deserted and commercially bankrupt at it formerly was, is now on the high road to convalescence and economic health, thanks to the good work done by the Germans in Tsingtau. Each fresh annual report issued by the Imperial German Admiralty furnishes a new proof of the success being achieved in the Kiantschou district.

L. ASCH.

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Proposed Eurasian Regiment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

The annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Association was held last evening, the Hon. Mr. Madge presiding. The following resolution was adopted:—"That this meeting calls upon all sections of the domiciled community cordially to unite in the defence of its common cause in India and join the Association which is the only recognised body that watches over and works in the interests of the community." The Chairman said in conclusion that he had occasion to discuss with a high military official the formation of a Eurasian regiment and the opinion of that officer was certainly in favour of recruiting such a regiment. "In the past during the great Indian Mutiny they showed practically of what metal the Eurasian was made. The Volunteers who went with Lumsden's Horse to South Africa during the recent Boer War had also acquitted themselves very well and the public document issued on the occasion bore testimony to the effect that they did their share as much as the British soldiers."

FRAUDULENT MATRIMONIAL AGENT.

Heavy Sentence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 16.

The Additional Sessions Judge to-day completed the hearing of the case in which an old offender committed for trial at the Sessions on a charge of cheating. The accused had posed as a matrimonial agent amongst villagers of the district from whom he obtained in several instances quantities of jewellery and cash which he requested should be handed over to him for safe keeping until the journey was completed. During the journey the accused disappeared only to return to the villagers' places. He obtained the presents from and further robbed them of other jewellery. On complaints being made to the police he was caught red-handed and placed on trial and being found guilty, was sentenced to ten year's rigorous imprisonment.

'POLLICHITRA' SEDITION CASE.

Convictions Upheld.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

The District Judge of Khulna yesterday dismissed the appeal of the editor and printer of the "Pollichitra" against the judgment of the Distrtct Magistrate convicting them of sedition and sentencing them to two years and two months imprisonment respectively.

"ENGLISHMAN" LIBEL SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

A circular has been issued under the signature of Mr. Madge, Secretary of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, inviting public susbcriptions to meet the cost of the *Englishman* Libel suit. The Committee of the above Association have already contributed Rs. 1,000 and the Hon'ble Mr. C. W. N. Graham Rs. 250.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

Major Dobbie and Major Anderson, 9th Infantry, are appointed Commandant and Second-in-Command respectively of that Regiment.

Major J. R. Hill, 128th Pioneers, has been selected for the Command of the 12th Pioneers.

Colonel Jatts, Assistant Adjutant General, 9th Division, is granted 3½ months leave out of India.

Captain K. Hudson and Lieut-Colonel A F Trotter, Indian Army, are permitted to retire from the 14th and 12th February respectively.

Captain H. C. Key, 8th Cavalry, is appointed Instructing Officer, Kathiawar States, Imperial Service Cavalry.

Major Macmunn, Royal Field Artillery is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at Army Headquarters.

Lieut Collins R. E. is transferred from the Military Works Service to the 2nd Sappers and Miners.

The death is reported of Major W. S. Ewelle Howard, Cantonment Magistrate of [illegible]

NASIK MURDER TRIAL.

"I Have Done this Holy Deed."

MURDERER'S HYSTERICAL PAMPHLET.

The ninth day of the Nasik murder trial commenced yesterday morning at the Bombay High Court before the Special Tribunal.

The prisoners are Anante Lakshiman Kanhere, charged with murder; Krishna Gopal Karve and Vinayak Narayan Deshpande, charged with abetment and being present at the crime; and Ganesh Balati Vaidya and Dattatraya Pandurang Joshi charged with abetment without being present.

Vishwanath Krishna Kale, a Brahmin school master in the Government School at Nasik, examined-in-chief, said he had known Karve for about 8 years, and Deshpande for about a year, also Waman Joshi, who was learning at the Dhulia Training College. Before that Waman was a teacher in the Panchwati School. He also knew Damodar Deshpande, the headmaster of the Panchwati School. On the night of the murder, the witness was at the theatre. He went there about 8-15 p.m. with Damodar Deshpande. Witness was seated in the front of the gallery, and was in a position to see the people seated on the ground floor. Witness also knew the cousin of the second accused. The second accused had accompanied his cousin, Yeshwant Karve to the theatre. Witness then again saw the second accused seated in front. Karve went in before Mr. Jackson came. That night he saw Deshpande in the theatre who was also seated in front. Karve and Deshpande sat in similar seats side by side. Prizes were to be distributed in the Marathi school on the 3rd January, but they were not distributed. The date was fixed about a fortnight before and Mr. Jackson was to have presided.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sethna, witness said, Karve was a man of education and character. The schoolmasters at Nasik never discussed politics. Witness had never heard Karve preaching sedition. From what witness knew of Karve, he never thought that Karve would ever be connected with murder.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, witness said, he did not see Kanhere in the theatre. He had never seen Kanhere before. He did not know if any one was searched before leaving the theatre. To his knowledge Deshpande was a man of good character.

Vinayak Kashinath Gaidhani, examined by the Advocate-General, said he had known Deshpande for the last six months. Deshpande had a hand-loom factory at Ashra's gate. Two days after Mr. Jackson's murder, Deshpande gave a packet tied up in a white cloth to the witness at about eleven in the morning. Witness kept the packet with himself and the next day when witness learnt that the search of Deshpande's house was over he threw the packet on a neighbouring roof. As the roof was a rotten one the packet fell through. The house was an empty one but locked from outside. On the next day he was sent for by the police who questioned the witness about the packet. He did not remember whether or not Deshpande was there. Witness then took the police and showed them the packet and handed it over to the police, who opened it.

The Chief Justice here ordered the interpreter to read his deposition before Mr. Montgomerie in which it was stated that a pistol was found in the packet.

In answer to the Chief Justice, witness said he was asked to state this by the police.

To the Advocate-General, witness said he was neither tortured nor threatened nor induced by the police. After the packet was shown to the police, the witness was arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, witness said he had not examined the packet when it was handed over to him by Deshpande. He had never seen the articles in the packet.

THE POLICE EVIDENCE.

Maruti Pandurang Toradmal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, examined-in-chief, said he went to the theatre on the 21st December last at about 9-15 p. m. He was seated just at the back of the reserved seats. There were about 400 men assembled there. Mr. Jackson came in by the main door. The audience stood up when Mr. Jackson came in. Immediately five or six shots were fired and witness saw Mr. Jackson fall down. He immediately rushed to the spot. He saw Mr. Jolley, two ladies, Mr. Palsikar, Mr. Khopkar, the Mamlatdar of Yeola the first accused and several others The theatre was closed. After some minutes and was re-opened afterwards. The majority of the audience had left before the theatre was closed. The pistol shown to him was placed in his hands when the first accused was arrested. The police then came. Mr. Jackson was dead when he reached him. The body was removed after the Civil Surgeon had come. Various panchnamas were made in his presence of the various articles found in the theatre. Witness then spoke to the several panchnamas made by him. Continuing witness said, the accused was searched and another revolver was found on his person. The revolver was loaded, but the Civil Surgeon unloaded it. The document "murder for murder" found on the first accused's person was produced by Mr. Palsikar. Two theatre passes were also found on Anante's person. The document containing the following was also found:—

"After one's soul has quitted the body, one's fame should remain behind; oh, good and virtuous mind, you should adopt only such a course of conduct. Oh, Anante, that a heroic man like you should understand the purport of the above verse of Shri Smartha Ramdass Swami is no matter for wonder at all. Practically any student would be able to tell its meaning. That being the case to understand is nothing difficult for one like you; and that you have understood it fully, appears plain from your photo."

But with regard to this "but" where it occurs it agrees with the word "full" and is distinct.

The hidden meaning of this verse cannot be understood without knowledge. . . . . With regard to those of our fellow-countrymen and countrywomen, honoured by the people and honoured by the world, who after leaving their bodies, left in the place of their bodies, and abiding fame—the personal, the hearing, the meditation of the lives of these high souled personages."

MURDER FOR MURDER.

The document found on the person of the first accused contained the following:—

Mr. Williams, who was some time ago Engineer of Nasik, intoxicated with the authority of rule, killed casselessly, on the Trimbak Road, a poor cartman, our fellow country man. This matter is already known to all. By finding him not guilty, his caste fellow Mr. Jackson in a fashion (i. e. indirectly) suggested that the lives of Hindu people were of no value at all. In the Court of the people it has been decreed that for the man found not guilty by his caste-fellow there is no other punishment save death. The punishment will not fail to be executed on opportunity offers. In like manner, the same punishment has been decreed also to the accused who indirectly suggests that the lives of Hindu people are worth a cowrie, as this is a dreadful crime against the authority of the people. And because the work of executing the said punishment has come to me, I have done this holy deed. To the rulers I have only this to suggest that just as you have Courts, so also have the people; and to the people I have only this to say lovingly, in connection with the person committing the offence of treating with disrespect the authority of the people, show not even the slightest mercy and go on inflicting severe punishment by means of your Courts. As to Mr. Jackson, there is another charge against him. By speaking sweet things and making use of artifices to delude, he has deceived the people and has causelessly exercised oppression upon the people of Nasik in the following manner:—(1) The Dussera affair; (2) Muzzling the people; (3) Severe punishment for small offences continued. Without making the work of administration impossible in various ways, this and such kind of oppression cannot be checked. For the purpose of teaching the people this principle I am doing to is holy deed.

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BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held in the Chamber's Room, yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong presided and there were present:—

The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. Glazebrook of Messrs. Glazebrook and Co., the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter and Mr. H P Hebbleshwaite of Messrs Killick Nixon and Co., Mr. H. Blascheck of Messrs. A Blascheck and Co., Mr. Jivandas Pitamber of Messrs. Chugondas and Co., Mr. J. Fairclough of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., Mr. C. Vernon of Messrs. Farbenfabrican Bayer and Co. Ld., Mr. D. M. Inglis of Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Ld., Mr. C. H. B. Forbes of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., Mr. J. Black and Mr. M. N. Hogg of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ld., Mr. O. Meyer of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., Ld., Mr. W. L. Graham of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., Mr. J. Gutmann of Messrs. Gutmann and Co., Mr. W. D. Hall of Messrs. Latham Abercrombie and Co., Messrs. A. E. Lord and G. H. Bowman of Messrs. Lyon and Co., (Bombay) Ld., Mr. W. Jessisohn of Messrs. Louis Dreyfus and Co., Mr. R. G. Monteath of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Mr. A. Moritz of Messrs. A. Moritz and Co., Mr. Purshotumdas Thackordas of Messrs. Narandas Rajarsm and Co., Mr. O. G. Owen of Messrs. Owen and Okell, Mr. C. H. Roberts of Messrs. Prier de Saone and Co., Mr. J. J. Damala, Mr. G. Xydis and Mr. P. Calvocoressi of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Mr. H. C Jewell of Messrs. Samuel Fitz and Co., Ld., Mr. A. G. Dovey of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ld., Mr. A. J. Raymond of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Mr. J. M. Mair of Messrs. George Service and Co., Mr. T. Sharples of Messrs. Steiners, Ld., Mr. H. Uehlinger and Mr. J. Mueller of Messrs. Volkart Bros., Mr. H. C. Wright of Messrs. Wallace and Co., Mr. S. J. Gillum of the Bombay Co., Ld., Mr. J. Van Rykom of the Holland Bombay Trading Co., Ld., Mr. Y. Kano of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ld. Mr. T. D. Moore of the New Mofussil Co., Ld., Mr. J. A. Brandon of the Standard Oil Co., of New York, Mr W. C. Symes of the P. and O. S. N. Co., Mr. J. Greig of the Chartered Bank of India Australia and China, Mr. L. Combe of the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Mr. C. H. Wilson, G. I. E., of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Mr. F. W. Hanson of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Mr. A. M. Tod of the New Zealand Insurance Co., Ld., Mr. Maneklal Premchand of Messrs. Premchand Roychand and Sons, Mr. Mann of Messrs. J. A. Begbie and Co., Mr. A. Strandes, Mr. A. K. Lealie, Mr. D. Masgregor Macleod of Messrs. Schill, Seebohm and Co., Ld., Mr. A. E. Baird of Messrs. Kahn and Kahn and Mr. J. B. Lealie Rogers, Secretary, and Mr. R. E. Gregar-Pearse, Assistant Secretary of the Chamber.

THE RETIRING CHAIRMAN.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong, the retiring Chairman addressed the meeting as follows:—

The report of your Committee for the past year is full, as usual, of much interesting matter, but as from the commercial point of view, the year on the whole has been a quiet one I do not propose to address you at any great length. So far as business is concerned we are emerging,—though somewhat slowly from rather a long period of depression and generally unsatisfactory trade. A splendid harvest is bringing wealth into the country again with higher wages, employment for everyone and a feeling that better times are in store. India is a country of great and rapid changes depending mainly on the rainfall and the general trade of the country sooner or later reflects the position of the Agriculturist, the import trade in particular being active after good crops have been reaped and paid for, and extraordinary dull when prices for food grains rule high, as they have done lately, and when the export trade is slack as it was last year, owing to an unsatisfactory harvest. Last monsoon most fortunately was one of the best ever known and the exporting season began a few months ago and is likely to end very prosperously. With the great accession of wealth which a large export trade must bring the buying power of the people should rapidly increase and this will surely lead to a material improvement in our import trade and to an increased demand for the produce of our local spinning and weaving mills which lately owing to variety of causes have been and are still experiencing very bad times. A short crop of cotton in America has brought prosperity to growers and dealers of the raw material in this country. High prices are being realised for the crop now coming to market and the exports this season of raw cotton from Bombay are likely to be very large. On the other hand our local Mills which ought to benefit largely when India produces a magnificent crop such as she is now doing are greatly hampered by the abnormally high cost of the raw material which cannot be covered by the sale of manufactured goods or yarns, consuming markets having so far steadily declined to rise to an appreciably higher level. There is little to choose between the position of imported goods from Lancashire and the local spinning and weaving industry in Bombay. Both are under a cloud, for as distributors have suffered heavily the last two years they are not prepared to venture at the prices now asked by manufacturers which shew however no profit either on yarn or cloth. The position at the present time is unsatisfactory, but with a large export trade there is certain later on to be a better demand for goods of all kinds and this it may be hoped will enable our mills to work again at a moderate profit. At the moment however the prospects of profitable working appear to be somewhat remote.

(POLITICAL SITUATION.

Politically the past year has also been a difficult one, but I am hopeful that here also better times are in store at any rate on this side of India where with few exceptions the leaders of the various communities are sensible level headed men not likely to be carried away by theories which if carried into practice, would damage their trade, arrest development and cause endless suffering to the country at large. Owing to the great distance from Calcutta the position under the present system of working is not by any means an easy one to fill satisfactorily, but when important commercial questions are under discussion the Bombay Chamber's representative is not likely to be absent from his place. The first duty of the new Council was to pass a Press Bill, a measure which must be approved by all who have the real interests of the country at heart. No one need sail so near the wind as to come within its clutches unless he chooses to take the risk. Honest and helpful criticism is never objected to, but constant and malicious grumbling is a danger to the community generally, especially to its younger members, and I am very glad to think that this evil has now been recognised and that a step in the right direction has at last been taken to deal with it. I trust the new law will be energetically enforced and that the result will be the stamping out of injurious literature which without doubt has done a great deal of harm during the past few years. We look to Government to see that this new law is not a dead-letter.

The commercial legislation of the past year has not been of special importance, but the proposal to issue universal ten and fifty rupee notes is a very welcome step. The draft of a Factory Act was submitted to your Chamber a few months ago and was very carefully considered by a special Committee chosen for the purpose. The Bill with numerous representations from various bodies is now before the Government of India, but is not being proceeded with this session. The subject is a difficult one for a country of this size with a great variety of interests and if the Bill is eventually taken up it is to be hoped that all the different interests will receive full consideration and be fairly treated.

RAILWAYS.

Coming now to the actual events of the year and [illegible]

Line from which we hope to benefit very materially. There are not, I imagine, many here to-day who remember how strenuously this Chamber urged the construction of this through line to Northern India and how time after time Government refused to take it up. From the year 1896 the Chamber's records shew constant pressure by the Bombay Commercial community for its construction, but it was not until the end of 1904 that the Secretary of State sanctioned the project and extension of this Line and five years elapsed before the line was ready for through traffic. As a natural extension of this Line your Committee during the past year have strongly urged upon Government the necessity of connecting Mattra with Aligarh so that Bombay might have through communication on its own metals with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway system. I am sorry to say however that so far we have received no encouragement, although, a glance at the map will show that Aligarh is the natural termination of the Nagda-Muttra Railway. We are unable to follow the reasons given by the Railway Board for their refusal to construct this short and very necessary link and so complete a system which would make Bombay in the Oudh and Rohilkhand district independent of Railways serving other parts. To compete successfully in the markets of the world we must get our produce carried by rail at the lowest possible rates and this can only be done by being connected on our own metals with the principal districts and Railway systems in Northern India. We suffer great delays at times on produce from up-country intended for shipment from Bombay and this is frequently a serious hindrance to our trade and could easily be avoided in the Aligarh district by such a connection as we have lately advocated. I hope the incoming Committee will continue to press this extension on Government as it appears to me a most necessary one for our trade. There is little else of interest regarding Railway construction during the past year, but before leaving the subject I would endeavour to correct an impression which is apparently held in some quarters that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce are averse to the construction of feeder railways. As matter of fact the contrary is the case entirely, we having always been strong advocates of such lines on the building of which Indian capital can be employed. We welcome the efforts of adjacent States to extend and link up their railway systems and are most anxious that Government should do all in their power to promote the extension of feeder lines in fertile districts from which in good times large supplies of produce can be drawn. Differences of opinion may have arisen on questions affecting the initiation and working of such lines, but on the general principle of their necessity there can be no doubt whatever and if our main lines can handle such additional traffic expeditiously we are bound to benefit greatly in our trade and works of development must follow as a natural consequence in many new districts. At the present time we are dealing with larger exportable crops than have gown in this country for many years and although as regards transport we are not suffering to the same extent as we did only a few years ago trade towards the end of least year was seriously hampered by the difficulty of getting supplies down from up-country. A rush of traffic is no doubt very difficult to manage and we are indebted to the G. I. P. Railway Company for their efforts to hasten supplies forward, but at the same time the delay which occurred causes great inconvenience and loss to merchants in Bombay and until our Railways can handle with greater rapidity a rush of traffic during the season we are likely, I fear, to have a continuance of this trouble. Terminal facilities in Bombay ought ere long to be very much better than they have been for some time past and this will enable incoming supplies to be handled with greater despatch. An improvement in terminal facilities is most necessary and money should be spent freely to bring about this very desirable result. In a few years when the new Depot at Mazgon is ready we shall certainly be in a much better position than we are at present to deal with a heavy export season. This work, I understand, is progressing satisfactorily, but it must be some years before the trade can be handled at Mazagon,—it will probably be 3 1-2 years before the reclaiming and engineering work is finished and until then there are few improvements that can be made to deal with the increasing traffic which must come to Bombay if we have a run of satisfactory seasons. The opening of the new Alexandra Dock will, I am sorry to say, be later than we have all along been hoping. The contract date is June next year, but I fear it may be 8, 9 or even 12 months later before the Dock is actually open for traffic. The contractors have had many difficulties to contend with. The work as we all know is a very great one and although the delay is most disappointing we nevertheless desire that should be the best and that everything should be planned out for the best interests of our trade. The questions of the sidings and sheds in the dock have been much discussed by your Committee during the past year. A representative meeting of leading merchants and shipowners was held in these rooms a few months ago to consider plans submitted by the Port Trust, and although we were unable to arrive at an unanimous decision as regards the sidings, our recommendations were on the whole satisfactory I believe to merchants generally. We have to recognise that in a port like Bombay we have a large trade of a miscellaneous character and arrangements which may be suitable for one kind of business may not be suitable for others and it seems necessary therefore that our docks should be arranged in the best interests of the trade generally, special facilities being given however to trades which have only a short season and must therefore be dealt with expeditiously and cheaply if we are to compete successfully with other countries in consuming markets. I hope our new docks will provide these facilities to some extent for our large and increasing export trade and I trust that on the opening of the new depot we shall be able to handle cargo more cheaply than we do at present and that Bombay will continue to be the cheapest port in India. The question of rapid communication with the new depot is still in abeyance, but should certainly be grappled with for if, as is intended, Mazagon is to be a large trade centre and one of the busiest parts of Bombay easy and quick communication with the Fort will be an absolute necessity. I would take this opportunity of mentioning very specially the splendid work which has been done over a long series of years by

CHAIRMAN OF THE PORT TRUST.

Sir Walter Hughes.—I am very glad to think that although Sir Walter is leaving Bombay after a long period of active service in the East he is not severing his connection altogether with the Bombay Port Trust. The position he is about to take up in London will enable him to advise and help us in our work and I feel sure we shall often be glad to avail ourselves of his clear and far-seeing views on questions affecting trade arrangements at this Port. Bombay without doubt has been very fortunate in having had such an excellent Chairman of the Port Trust for so many years. The work has developed in all directions, the property is an extremely valuable one, and plans have been formulated for the future which will protect and encourage trade interests to the uttermost. During the long period of his service in Bombay Sir Walter Hughes has closely studied the interests of the mercantile community of the city. He has always been accessible and whenever difficulties have arisen he has endeavoured to the utmost of his ability to smooth them over in the interests of the general trade of the Port. His work here will long be remembered, his name will be perpetuated in the new Dry Dock which is now being built, and as regards the City we have the Hughes Road at the foot of Cumballa Hill to commemorate his connection with the City Improvement Trust in its early stages when owing to the ravages of plague it was found necessary at very short notice to devise a scheme on broad lines for the general improvement of the City of Bombay. The original plans have often been discussed and criticised but some of them are now approaching completion and there can be no doubt whatever that Bombay as a City is greatly improving as a result of the early efforts of the Trust which was brought into being during Lord Sandhurst's administration. The lines on which the City should hereafter be developed have also been much discussed of late

unable to view with favour. The matter is fully dealt with in the Report on pages 67 to 69 and the Memorial which your Committee felt bound to submit to the Government of India will be found in the Appendix when the full report is issued later in the year. You will probably remember that a previous Committee had recommended an increase of the number of Trustees so as to provide for our two Railway Companies being represented on the Board. An addition of only one member was actually necessary because owing to the abolition of the Office of Consulting Engineer to Government it was possible to appoint a Railway representative in his place. Your Committee were advised by the Bombay Government that the Act would be amended in the sense desired, but when the question was discussed by the Select Committee on which I am sorry to say the Commercial Community were not represented—and this omission may have caused the difficulty which afterwards arose—the question assumed a different aspect and when the Select Committee issued their report it was found that the number of Trustees was to be increased by three. Your Committee were quite unable to see the necessity for this and we advised Government accordingly. Various amendments were put down for discussion when the question came up in July at the Budget Meeting in Poona, but none of them were dealt with because of a proposal made by the Bombay Government which, differing materially from the report of the Select Committee, proposed that of the three additional members one should be a Railway representative and the other two members representing Indian Commercial interests. After the Bill had been passed by a majority your Committee felt bound to protest because it appeared to them that by dealing hurridly with this new proposal the fact had been overlooked that there are already three members on the Board representing Indian Commerce and if it was desirable that such members should in future be elected by Indian commercial communities, and there is no objection to this of course, there would have been no difficulty whatever in arranging accordingly. Whether our Memorial was properly considered or not I do not know but the Act received the assent of H. E. the Viceroy on January 4th and I presume the less we now say on this unsatisfactory result of hurried legislation the better. It seems very strange however that commercial legislation affecting a great Port and a vast trade can be passed into law on a new proposal made without notice at the eleventh hour without full consideration of all the interests involved and a full and free discussion on the points at issue.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

And now Gentlemen a few words on the financial position which as you all knew is steadily improving owing to free sales of Council Bills and gold imports. We are told in the Budget that by the end of this month the Secretary of State expects in addition to satisfying all the requirements of his Home treasury to be able to raise the gold holding of the Gold Standard Reserve to over 14 1-2 millions i. e. to repay to it the whole of the gold which had to be withdrawn in 1908 to support exchange, and if this is done our position will be more satisfactory than it has been for some time past. We are also told that our Gold Reserves exist to be used and this we must not forget when there is again an adverse trade balance. It is imperative that exchange should be supported, but whether if we have only 25 millions in reserve it will always be possible to do this is surely doubtful and the general opinion I think is that a much larger sum must be accumulated if there is to be complete confidence in our 1s. 4d. rupee, the maintenance of which is so very necessary for the safe working of our vast trade and for the general development of the country. It is satisfactory to learn that half profits will not for the present be devoted to railways, but it is surely unnecessary to fix any reserve limit to have been mentioned, on the attaining of which the disposal of coinage profits can again come up for discussion. The announcement regarding the form in which the reserve is in future to be held is equally unsatisfactory, the contention of Chambers of Commerce in this country having always been that a large sum should be retained in gold in the country. It is however impossible to be satisfied with our present currency system so long as gold is not being brought into circulation to be drawn away for export in the natural course of events when occasion arises.

NEW TAXATION.

The new taxation of the Budget has not been received with favour because if our opium exports are to be believed its necessity has not been proved and because moreover a highes duty on silver is likely to affect our export trade with China. Silver is a precious metal and being a medium of exchange is surely unsuited for taxation. The result of the enhanced duty will probably be that every year as the Indian Budget draws near there will be an unsettled feeling in the silver market and uneasiness amongst producers and consumers of commodities for silver using countries. This will affect our trade in Bombay as well as Great Britain's extensive business with China and other silver using markets. The fact of silver being liable to taxation in India must always have far-reaching effects and a method of taxation which causes unsettlement of this kind is surely unwise. On the other hand we have the assurance of the Finance Minister that this tax is for revenue purposes only and if so are we not safe in concluding that on our present import tariff the present rate of 16 per cent on silver is an absolute maximum? The question of taxation in this country is becoming an extremely interesting one and should be followed very closely by the commercial community. Our opium revenue is uncertain and from salt we are now collecting only about half the sum we received eight years ago. Expenses in many directions are increasing and will continue to increase and unless we have very prosperous seasons, further proposals in the shape of direct taxes upon trade will almost certainly be made. The effect of the increased silver duty on our local industry of spinning and weaving has been much discussed and arguments are plentiful on both sides. It can however be said I think without fear of contradiction that the financial position to-day of our Mill industry is not nearly as strong as it was 15 years ago when the closing of the Mints began to take effect, although lately it is true we have had a short spell of prosperity.

Competition in recent years has sprung up in Japan and in China and cotton spinning in Bombay is not now by any means the profitable industry it was. To protect ourselves weaving has had to be largely developed the last few years and this is in some measure to helping us to bear up against the increasing competition in spinning in the Far East. Our Industry in fact is one that should be help and not hindered by unsettling legislation.

In conclusion, I must not forget to acknowledge with many thanks the good work that has been done during the past year by the Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Staff of the Chamber. I also gratefully acknowledge the assistance given to me by the Deputy Chairman—Mr. Wardlaw Milne—who is now on his way to England and by the outgoing Committee with whom it has been a great pleasure to work. In handing over to Mr. E. Monteath I am confident that the good work and the best tradition of the Chamber will be carried on. I have had the pleasure of working with Mr. Monteath on several Chamber Committees and the history of all important commercial questions must be almost as well known to him as to me.

I wish the incoming Committee every success during the year and now beg to move that the Report of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1909 be adopted and confirmed.

MR. C. H. WILSON, C.I.E.

Mr. C. H. Wilson, C. I. E., seconding the proposition, said:—Our Chairman in the interesting address to which we have just listened has dealt with the events of the past year in such a comprehensive manner that in rising to second the motion there is only one subject on which I would ask permission to offer a few remarks and that is the increased duty on silver and its probable effect upon our great local industry as to which I cannot help thinking that the opinions hitherto expressed have been unduly pessimistic. It seems to have been generally assumed that the increased duty would lead to a corresponding falling off in the Indian consumptive demand that this would entail a serious decline in the world price of silver and our exchanges with silver using countries and that a formidable handicap would thus be created in favour of those countries to the detriment of our own industries.

Now it will be evident that any decline in the price of silver due to a falling off in the Indian consumptive demand can hardly be greater than the proportion which such falling off bears to the total amount of silver available in the world's markets. This amount during the past three years has averaged about 214 million ounces, while the net imports of silver into India on private account in the same period have averaged 62 million ounces.

A reduction in these imports commensurate with the increase in duty would amount to 6 million ounces, or something under 3 per cent, of the total world's production, and we then have a rough measure of the worst that can befall us.

The next point for consideration is whether this worst is likely to happen, whether in short the Indian consumer is as a matter of fact, likely to buy less silver than he did before because of the extra Rs. 6 or so per 100 tolas which he will now have have to pay for it and I think we may safely conclude that no such result is at all probable all experience going to show that the Indians demand is dependent on a variety of factors of which cost within certain limit would really appear to be the least important.

In looking over the records of the past few years we find an advance of 11 per cent in the average price accompanied by an increase of 4 per cent in the volume of net private imports, a fall of 2 per cent in the price by an increase of 35 per cent in imports, a fall of 3 per cent in the price by a fall of 11 per cent in imports and so on showing clearly that no very intimate relation exists between the Indian demand for silver and its cost to the consumer, and it follows that any effect produced by the enhanced duty in question, should be of a very trifling and temporary nature.

There is one other subject—the Gold Standard Reserve—on which as a banker I may be supposed to hold decided opinions, well gentlemen.—I do, but those opinions do not differ materially from the views so often put forward by this and other public bodies in India, and my only object in referring to the matter is to suggest whether in view of the meagre results attained by the representations of individual Chamber. The next expression of mercantile opinion might not well take the form of a collective representation formulated as a special Conference of all the Indian Chambers, and supplimented by such pressure political and otherwise as the various interests involved might be able to bring to bear upon the Government at Home.

It seems clear that in no other way can we hope to secure the triumphs of expert and common sense principles over the agglomeration of adverse influences which at present renders their expression futile.

With these few remarks, gentlemen, I beg to second the proposal before the meeting.

THE INCOMING CHAIRMAN.

Mr. R. E. Monteath said:—I believe it is customary for the incoming Chairman to say a few words at this stage and I am pleased as a member of your Committee to rise and support the report which the Hon. Mr. Armstrong has submitted for adoption and confirmation and which Mr. Wilson has seconded. Though Mr. Armstrong has indisposed it has been a quiet year for commerce I think his statements go to show the Chamber's interests commercially have been active and that whether under the head of Commerce "actually" or also issues "politically" or financially," Bombay has not been behindhand. Mr. Armstrong has referred to the seat on the Imperial Council and I think all will agree that the conditions of attendance at Calcutta must not be too exacting when the busy merchant here has to give up time leave his Offices responsibilities.

With regard to Railway matters I feel that as the Mazagon scheme is still some years ahead that it is right we should emphasize the necessity of improved terminal arrangements, and in this I'm sure the Railways will do what they can as it is naturally their interest. The Mutra Aligarh extension is one there is no doubt, we should still advocate.

Mr. Armstrong has also referred to the Port Trust Act, but I must say I look on the episode as more than an "unsatisfactory result. The memorial sent by your Committee has only been acknowledged and no answer has been given by the Government of India. It is a matter of real commercial importance in which the opinion of the Bombay Chamber should surely receive considertae hearing. I feel loathe to leave matters would suggest that when Mr. Armstrong goes to Calatta at the end of this month he should at our assembled request now, be asked to put forward a question in Council enquiring if we may receive a reply to our representations which under legal advice we have been informed are justifiable. In regard to the Imperial Budget although the Finance members has not gone so far as the mercantile community has desired in respect of the gold standard reserve I think we can welcome a first step in the direction advocated by our Chamber as also in the matter of the half coinage profits not meantime going to Railways. These are important matters for the Chamber to continually watch and I agree with Mr. Armstrong that the question of taxation in this country is also an extremely interesting one which will have to be closely followed by the commercial community.

In conclusion, I would desire to express my thanks to the members for the honour done to me in my election as Chairman this next year and though I shall be pleased to readily apply myself to the work I must confess I feel shy at accepting the responsibilities. Succeding Mr. Armstrong who has for so many years taken the helm, I must from the outset, in my first office, ask your patience and indulgence for he has mastered the position and I'm sure we must agree right ably, and after all though I have other Indian experience and seen Chamber work in Calcutta, I have on the Bombay Committee only seen 3 summers, or more correctly perhaps 3 monsoons. In this service I have been empannelled under the leadership of both Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Procter and their example well emulate me, whilst I look forward to partnership with Mr. Graham as Vice, together with a strong Committee whom I'm sure you will appoint.

INDIANS ASSUMING EUROPEAN NAMES.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakerdas said:—In supporting the adoption of the report, I beg to allude to some of the subjects dealt with in the report, and also to some of the important events that affected trade and the trading community in general during the last year. I am afraid, I do not share our Committee's opinion when they think it necessary or feasible to prevent Indians from either assuming or trading under European names. I do not think that the practice is general in Bombay, or prevalent at all among the class of respectable merchants here. The question is a delicate one, and it would be difficult to dictate where to draw a line between names of certain nationalities. Take for instance, the Parsis, who, I suppose are included in the terminatives. Names such as Cooper, Forbes, Captain, Spencer, Writer, etc. have been quite nationalised to their community now, and I wonder if it is proposed to put a check on their use, or inheritance of same from father to son. Many a European has been known to sell his business as a going concern with goodwill for consideration to his Indian partners, and I do not suppose their business can be objected to. The real difficulty which deserves prompt and serious attention is that of being able to ascertain partners in a firm, whether European or Indian, with an accuracy which will not admit of being challenged in a court of law. In some trades may be found persons of no means carrying on as working partners business of a firm, the name whereof bears strong resemblance to the name or names of one or more well-to-do persons. During smooth-sailing times no inquiry is made nor tolerated re the constitution of the firm. But in case of things assuming a bad aspect, the well-to-do persons shirk their liability by winning over the working partner for some consideration when the insolvency court grants easy and immediate relief, and who settles down soon to another similar tasks. If registration of partnership be not feasible at present, some other effective method of ascertaining partners may be resorted to. But check on names of one nationality being used by another would not only not meet the aim, but would create unnecessary hardship to many an innocent merchant. The substitution of this proposed check on names of firms, for registration of parnership, would hardly prove a reliable one. The complaint against the Telegraph Department insisting upon abbreviated addresses or upon full addresses and witholding delivery at their discretion whenever they thought full addresses were not given was a bitter one. The same has been well and deservedly remedied.

THEIR TELEGRAPHS.

The form and manner of giving receipts for wires despatched continue still to be far from desirable and we hope the Director-General of Telegraphs will soon look into this complaint of the mercantile community more sympathetically. The idea of giving lighter work to the staff at Telegraph offices on Sundays is a laudable one, but I would submit that at inland offices at market centres wherever only a certain part of the year business goes on or wherever branch offices are opened only temporarily during the busy season, the offices be kept open on Sundays too to receive and despatch express wires. At present telegraph communication with moffusil towns and inland market centres on Sundays is so difficult and uncertain that in many cases the same is given up on Sundays. The closing months of the year under report have been months of new, and fresh, and I may add, costly experience to Bombay cotton merchants. It dawned on them quite suddenly that with a cotton crop, which has still to prove its size, but was rapidly ripening, and ginning and pressing factories working at as full a speed as the increased scarcity of labour in mofusil towns permitted them to, the railway company was totally unable to anything like cope with the demand for (1) waggons, (2) labour to load cotton bales and cotton-seed bags offered for carriage.

Whilst admitting their shortness of waggons and inadequate supply of labourers to load cargo, the railway company had much to say in regard of the lack of terminal facilities in Bombay to allow them to unload their inward goods trains in greater numbers. The state of affairs was so chaotic that consignments due to take not more than a week on the way to Bombay lay in station goods yards at owner's risk as to fire and water damage for more than a month, and even after being railed took as much as 15 to 50 days to get to Bombay, and, what was worse, the railway company could hardly trace the whereabouts of a particular belated parcel in transit with anything like accuracy or promptness. The state of the trade at such junctures can better be imagined than described.

Want of their own labour to load waggons tempted the railway for some time to allow those who commanded their own labour to load waggons therewith. Only firms or merchants who are owners of factories could avail themselves of these concessions, and the result was that others had their resources curtailed. To crown all these difficulties of the buyers in the moffusil market came a spell of rain for about six days in December last with the result that claims for inferior class and country damage to bales lying in station yards for a fortnight before rain came in, have had to be met. Whilst admitting at the outset the uniform courtesy, sympathetic bearing, and untiring effots of the railway officials to do all in their power to relieve the congestion and to set things in order, it was clear that their efforts were of little avail. In fact so despondent had the trade got that when the agent of a firm at Akola talked to the station of carting down about bales of 700 cotton to Bombay, the news was reported to Bombay merchants and was for some days an exciting topic of conversation on the Cotton Green. I need hardly add it was nothing short of a joke but it shows the wood trade was then in. With increasing cultivation of cotton in India, with increasing facilities for marketing same and for preparing the raw produce for export more speedily by means of more ginning and pressing factories, and with the increasing venture of Bombay merchants in foreign centres for export of this commodity, it would be a pity if the railways were not in a position to cope with the demand on their carrying power.

TRADE DEPOTS IN MAZAGON.

It is promised that when the trade depots are contesentrated at Mazagaon, the mercantile community will have infinitely better fasilities at their command as far as terminal accommodation for discharge of consignments are concerned.

But even then the questions of supply of waggons and of a more systematic supply of labour in mofussil stations are not dependent upon this in any way. It is absolutely necessary the railways tried to remedy this without waiting any more. And even the new depot at Mazagaon is not promised for use before five years more, and we trust we will not be expected to go on repeating the experiences of last December without any further sure efforts at better terminal facilities. The losses that merchants were put to, last December and January owing to the inadequate capacity of railway companies, have been simply enormous, and only steady and strengthening markets have helped to alleviate some to a certain extent. But the vagaries of cotton market are proverbial and things might have been much worse indeed. The absence of any reference at all in our Committee's report to the severe congestion of goods traffic on stations exporting Khandesh, Berar and Bengal cotton last December does not, I am sure, signify that they attach no importance to the same. Perhaps the local Cotton Rooms having taken the matter up with railway companies our Committee left the question untouched. But I submit that our Committee should now write to the railway companies and to the Railway Board impressing on them the necessity of preventing any repetition of the state of affairs of last December and January. The demand of the trading communities to make Railway receipt a negotiable instrument has been of old standing and hackneyed. The refusal of the railway for same has not been without some reasons. One of the reasons put forward is to my knowledge that the cost of entrusting the work of issuing railway receipts will increase very considerably as the work could not then be left to low paid clerk. Admitting this ground of the railway companies, I beg most emphatically to protest against the rather easy manner in which Railway receipt forms appear to be available to any person caring to possess same. With laying hold of a few railway receipts blank forms the preparation of a forged Railway receipt does not need much skill and the risk of this to a trading company is not trifling. During the last few years we have had several incidents of respectable firms doing agency business being taken in by forged Railway receipts. I wish our Committee consider what steps may be suggested to prevent such an easy forgery of such important documents. I beg to suggest that railway receipt forms be carefully guarded and that a seal of each Railway be supplied to each station master who must seal every genuine Railway receipt with it before handing same over to a consignee. I hardly think that the seal would be impossible of being forged, but it will not admit of such easy mischief as at present.

INCREASED RAILWAY FARES.

The increased fares for 1st and 2nd class travellers on the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the G. I. P. Railway have been a disagreeable surprise to the travelling public. That the Railways are within their rights in this step taken is true but my fear is that they will, by this heavy advance in their booking rates for second class passengers increase the demand for space on third class carriages which is already a heavy one. Persons of middle classes enjoying the luxury of the second class travelling could not afford it at the enhanced rates and as a relief to third class passengers and as a convenience to the travelling public of ordinary means I wish intermediate carriages be put on to each train, the fares whereof I learn have not changed. At present respectable men of very ordinary means have no option but to mix with the lowest class and caste of men in the 3rd class and with the big margin in the 2nd and 3rd class ticket I beg to submit that the intermediate class be considered a necessity. I hope our Committee will think this point over and move the Railway Board in the matter. It is gratifying to find from answers to questions at the last Council Meeting that it is not intended to raise the fares of season-tickets between Bombay and suburban Stations. To raise these fares at the rates they have been, would be detrimental to the aim of Government and Improvement Trust viz. less congestion in Bombay, expansion in suburbs. With increased Railway fares the attraction of residence in suburbs viz. comparative cheapness of rents would disappear and the problem of securing more commodious and healthier residence for middle classes would get more complicated. I am sure the Railway Board are eager to save the trade and the public as many pitfalls as possible whilst guarding the earning capacity and convenience of Railway Companies. Railway interests cannot long be given a priority over genuine commercial convenience and complaints which jeopardise the very benefits conferred by Railway lines in India.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

THANKS TO RETIRING COMMITTEE.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter then moved that the thanks of the Chamber be tendered to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and the outgoing Committee for their able conduct of the affairs of the Chamber during the past year, Mr. Procter said:—

Gentlemen.—It gives me much pleasure to propose the Resolution which has been entrusted to me because I fully realise from past experience how much it is deserved. I have served on your Committee at different times and in different capacities for 6 years and I can say without hesitation from my own experience that the Members of this Chamber have every cause to grateful to its Committees. I have sat on a good many different Committees but I do not think that I know any Committee who takes a keener interest in its work than the Committee of this Chamber. Its Members are always present week after week and I attribute a good deal of its successful working to the fact that it is a small compact body of 9 and not an unwieldy large Committee. The bulk of the work of course falls upon the Chairman, and in realising this our best thanks are due to Mr. Armstrong who has for many years given up such a large portion of his valuable time to the affairs of the Chamber. What this exactly means nobody but a Chairman can tell but you can take it from me that it means a very great deal and we owe much to Mr. Armstrong for the devoted work he has put in on behalf of the Chamber. While admitting that the bulk of the work falls on the Chairman, I do not for a minute wish to minimise the work done by the other Members of the Committee as it is only by their loyal co-operation that a Chairman is able to carry out the work satisfacterily, and our best thanks are therefore due to each Member of the Committee. In proposing this Resolution I do not think it is altogether out of place to refer to a few matters in connection with the Report.

THE RAILWAYS.

Your Chairman has referred to the matter of Railways and I quite agree with him as to the necessity of connecting Muttra and Aligarh from the Bombay trade point of view. I also think the linking up of Agra with Bharatpur is equally necessary and I hope both these works will be undertaken in the near future. I am glad to hear his pronouncement as regards the construction of feeder railways as it is quite clear in my mind that it will be many years before the existing trunk lines will be in a position to build feeder lines themselves owing to the large expenditure they will have to incur on improvements and additions to their existing lines. When I addressed you last year I pointed out that the reason for the complaints as to want of wagons etc. had died down was more on account of the fact that the season had been a poor one than that complaints had been remedied. That this was correct has been amply borne out during the last few months. Everybody in this room knows the difficulties that have been experienced during the last few months through the Railways' inability to cope with the traffic offering. Speaking from my own experience I can say that the Manganese trade in the Central Provinces has had an insufficient supply of wagons since the 15th of December and what wagons have been supplied have taken a very long time to get through and in some cases wagons have been actually unloaded. This trouble still exists and in an acute form, and as far as one can see, will continue for the next few months. We are told that it is not due to want of wagons or to congestion on the line but to want of terminal facilities in Bombay. The public are not concerned with the particular cause of the difficulty whether it is want of wagons, want of siding or want of terminal facilities, the effect is the samo as far as they are concerned and it is small consolation, when complaints are made, to be told that there is no scarcity of wagons but that the difficulty lies elsewhere.

In the Railway Board's reply to the Chamber's representation about the Mustra Aligarh Chord they quote the Nagpur Chindwara Line which is now being built as a more important one than the Chord advocated seeing that it would be a feeder to the G. I. P. and bring down a large quantity of Manganese. This of course may be true but until the Trunk Lines can properly cope with the existing traffic it does not seem to me to be much use to build feeders which will only increase the present congestion.

As the Chairman has pointed out, the new arrangements at Mazagon cannot be completed for many months to come and I trust that any improvement in terminal facilities will not be postponed until the arrangements at Mazagon are completed. If they are and if they present difficulties in connection with despaches of Manganese continue, it simply means that the trade will be diverted to Calcutta where already a portion of it has gone owing to these very difficulties.

THE PORT TRUST.

With regard to the Port Trust, I fully endorse what the Chairman has said about Sir Walter Hughes and I much regret his approaching departure from Bombay. As regards the question of sidings in the Docks I fully agree with the minority of the outgoing Committee in thinking that a minimum two sidings should be provided for each wharf in front of the sheds. With regard to the amendment of the Bombay Port Trust Act which your Chairman has referred to, I quite agree with him in thinking that in taking the action they did the Government of Bombay have not treated this Chamber with the consideration to which it was entitled. As stated in the Report, the amendment was originally undertaken on a recommendation put forward by this Chamber at the request of the Government of Bombay for the purpose of ensuring the Railways in Bombay being represented on the Board. This being so it seems to me that the Chamber were entitled, in common fairness, to be allowed to express their views when such a radical alteration was introduced into the act before it was passed into law and it is a matter of considerable surprise to me that the protests of the Chairman of both our own Chamber and that of Karachi were absolutely taken no notice of. The memorial of the Chamber to the Government of India on the same subject met with the same treatment no reply having been vouchsafed to it. I am afraid, Gentlemen, it is the same old story over again, of which I gave you several instances in 1907, of Government asking the mercantile community its opinion on a subject and then acting in direct opposition to it.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The only other matter I wish to refer to is that of the Gold Standard Reserve. Here again Government have not met the wishes of the various Chambers of Commerce of this country and I think the proposals now put forward absolutely inadequate. To put matters on a sound basis the bulk of the Reserve must be in liquid gold and held in this country, and I think it is absolutely wrong to invest any of that Reserve in securities until the Reserve has been built up to a substantial figure. To say that the Secretary of State has kindly consented to hold one million in gold in England appears to me to be simply playing with the question and I sincerely trust that better counsels will prevail and the Gold Standard Reserve placed on a sound basis.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. Glazebrook seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

THE NEW COMMITTEE.

Proposed by Mr. J. Greig and seconded by Mr. H. Blaschcek, it was resolved that the following gentlemen be elected Members of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1910:—Mr. J. Black, Mr. J. J. Damala, the Hon'ble Mr. H. B. Greaves, Mr. D. M. Inglis, Mr. W. H. Ogston, Major A. D. G. Shelley, R.E., and Mr. E. Yeo.

CHAMBER'S ELECTION RULES.

The Chairman proposed and Mr. A. M. Tod seconded that the Chamber's Rules for the election of a representative to serve on the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay be deleted and that the Rules for the election of Port Trustees be made applicable to the election of the Chamber's representatives on the Legislative Councils of the Governor-General of India and the Governor of Bombay.

MR. A. K. LESLIE.

Mr. A. K. Leslie said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—You will remember a circular sent to all Members of the Chamber some two months ago in which it was stated that a proposal would probably be submitted to you with a view to effect an alteration in the rules dealing with the elections to certain offices. I have however since that time studied our rules more closely, and the conclusion I have come to is that they do not want any more tinkering in parts but that they do want revising as a whole and bringing up to date. As the matter however is to be considered by the incoming committee it is unnecessary for me to put any concrete proposals before you to-day.

I should like to take this opportunity to express my personal satisfaction that the honour of being our Chairman has fallen to the lot of Mr. Monteath. History may repeat itself of course, but up to date I am sure there is no precedent for two brothers holding the highest office in the Chambers of Calcutta and Bombay at one and the same time. I hardly know which side of India has the greater claim on the Monteath's, but I am sure they share equally the hearty good wishes of their numerous friends in both Presidencies.

The motion now before us will when carried do away with one of our sets of election rules. This is so far satisfactory. But cannot rules be devised to cover all elections the Chamber has to deal with? I do not see difficulties myself in arranging the matter and I should like all our elections to offices to be conducted on a comon plan. The present method of electing the Principal Officers and Committee has obtained since 1878, but when a similar proposal was made in 1861 and was then carried by a majority but by a majority not sufficient to make it law, the change was so much resented that many Members resigned and it took a great deal of persuasion to bring them back again. I would revert in part to the procedure which prevailed for over 40 years before 1878. I do not wish to imply that those who have so ably carried on the work of the chamber during the past 30 years have earned or deserved other than the cordial thanks and unstinted praise of us all. But, I think, we have again come to the parting of the ways, and that a system which will ensure the personal interest of a greater number of members in the work of the Chamber can only result in good to all its members. I am glad to see that there is new blood on the Committee this year, not because the old bloods have not done us uncommonly well, but because I think a gentle infusion of new strains tends to keep us healthy and vigorous.

There is one point I should like to emphasize in connection with any revision of our Rules. I am firmly of opinion that our Constitution should be enlarged so as to admit of the discussion and disposal of any question of public importance. All policies affect commerce, and other bodies such as ours do not hesitate to express themselves on political questions; our representatives in the Councils will be called upon to deal with them; it would be helpful if they knews our and we should have the power I submit our Constitution to deal with them too.

We are Traders and Merchants first of all, embodied to carry out the objects and duties defined in our Rules. These affect business procedure principally and form a subject which has now got into more or less stereotyped grooves. Things in this world are constantly changing, and at present the pace appears to me to be quickening. We do not want to become a political body, but has the time not come when it would be to the advantage of the community we particularly represent to broaden our sphere of activity, increase our numbers under proper rules and restrictions, and on a wider field and to a fuller extent than hitherto, take a more active part in the formation of public opinion?

The Chairman said the question of rules was one, it was true, which would come before the Committee they had just elected. His own personal opinion, however, was that the rules needed no more than in one or two cases enlargement and some verbal amendment. He thought the scope of the Chamber should be limited to commercial affairs and the Chamber should not take no part in politics except on questions, which affected their trade.

The resolution was carried.

Messrs A. F. Ferguson and Co. were re-elected auditors of the Chamber's accounts for the year 1910 and Messrs. R. G. Monteath and W. L. Graham were elected trustees of the Chamber's Provident Fund for the current year.

THE DALAI LAMA IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

The Dalai Lama will leave Calcutta in a couple of days. Meanwhile His Holiness is visiting interesting places and receiving deputation from Bhuddhists of Ceylon, Arakan, Burma and other places.

LATER.

The Dalai Lama with retinue will return to Darjeeling on Friday next by a special train from Sealdah. The Lama gave a long sitting this morning to Messrs Johnston and Hoffman who took large number of photographs.

Sir O'Moore Creagh returns to Calcutta from Darjeeling to-morrow. The Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by General Gowns and suite, paid a hurried visit to Goom to inspect the Gurkha Battalion's new site and returned to Calcutta to-day. Most probably the Gurkhas will go under canvas next month and start building their lines. Possibly this Tibetan affair may necessitate Darjeeling becoming a frontier force station.

JEHANGIR'S TOMB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 16.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kotah has presented an ornamental brass lamp for decorating the tomb of the Emperor Jehangir in Shahadra on the opposite bank of the river Ravi. The Rajput State of Kotah was started on its career in time of Jehangir and received firmans from him and his son Shah Jehan who built the mausoleum.

The restoration of tomb of Nur Jehan for which the Maharaja of Burdwan donated Rs. 5,000 is about to be taken in hand and a subscription list will be opened by a Deputy Commissioner of Lahore.

ANOTHER WAZIRI RAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 16.

Another raid is reported in the village of Takawara in Kulachi Tehsil of Dera Ismail Khan, in which a gang of Waziris, numbering about 20, entered the house of a villager and injured the inmates. The dacoits deamped with cash and ornaments worth about Rs. 6,000.

THE NANGLA DACOITY.

Abrupt Conclusion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

This morning at the Special Tribunal the Nangla Political dacoity case abruptly came to an end. The Advocate-General at the outset observed that in view of the retraction of the approver's statement the Crown did not desire to proceed with the case and asked permission to withdraw. The Court accordingly acquitted the accused, but they were kept in custody to be tried before the Sessions Judge on a charge of belonging to a gang of dacoits. Regarding the approver, their Lordships deferred passing orders.

ALLEGED EXTORTION BY A POLICEMAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

The Magistrate of Naraingunj is engaged in hearing a sensational case in which Police Sub-Inspector Debendra Nath Bhattacharjee of the Raipara Police Station is charged with extorting Rs. 1,200 from two women. The case is proceeding.

LADY MINTO'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, MARCH 16.

The golden temple of Vishwanath and Thatheri Bazar were the chief places visited by Lady Minto yesterday. Her Excellency also visited some brassware and embroidery shops.

LAWN TENNIS.

Western India Championship.

The following matches were played yesterday:—

Western India Singles Championship.—1st Round.—R. D. England beat Captain T. C. Lucas 8—6 3—6, 6—4.

Western India Doubles Championship.—W. Reid and S. N. Powell beat H. C. Richmond and B. Thomas 6—1, 6—3. S. R. Arthur and D. B. Binning beat P. M. D. Sanderson and E. M. F. Nicholson 2 sets to 0.

The following matches will be played:—

Thursday 17.—S. R. Arthur vs. F. R. R. Brooke; A. H. Glendinning vs. E. Green.

Friday 18.—W. Reid and S. N. Powell vs. T. C. Lucas and G. Lucas: R. Kidd and F. R. R. Brooke vs. E. E. Coombs and E Green.

Saturday 19.—D. B. Binning and S. R. Arthur vs. Winners of Kidd and Brooke and Coombs and Green.

Monday 21st.—Doubles. Final.

Tuesday 22nd.—R. D. England vs. Winner of Brooke and Arthur; H. C. Richmond vs. winner of Glendinning and Green.

Wednesday 23rd.—Semi-Finals Singles.

Friday 25th.—Final Singles.

Players are particularly requested to take note of these dates. Players who do not play will be scratched.

NASIK MURDER TRIAL.

(Continued from page 5.)

Continuing, witness said in consequence of certain information from Ganu, he sent Sheik Lal in search of the fifth accused who was brought before him on the 1st January. Witness then spoke to the search of the seventh accused. He had heard of the prize-distribution of the Marathi school, which was to take place at the end of December. He knew one Tambe Shastri who had gone to Nasik in 1908 during the Ganpati festival. He came from Poona. He had gone to Nasik for delivering puranas. Witness reported to the District Magistrate that he (Puranik) was preaching sedition. The magistrate was Mr. Turner, who stopped him reading the purans. Witness knew Mr. Williams who was concerned in a case before Mr. Jackson in 1909. Mr. Williams was charged with culpable homicide with regard to a carriman. Mr. Jackson had discharged Mr. Williams. He knew Mr. Babasaheb Khare, a pleader of Nasik. Mr. Khare was preaching sedition and he was charged before Mr. Jackson who took security from him, and suspended his sanad. That happened in 1909. He also knew G. D. Savarkar who was transported for life. Mr. Jackson had committed Savvarkar to the Sessions in about March or April last. During the last Dasara holidays, Mr. Jackson issued certain regulations prohibiting certain meetings and regulating processions. Before his death Mr. Jackson had gone out on his usual tour after the rains ended. He remained out till December. He was in the Sarkar's wada all along and saw all the prisoners frequently. No complaint was made by any one of being ill-treated by the police. No one was subjected to any ill-treatment after his arrest. Mr. Guider, the Deputy Collector, the District Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police and the First Class Magistrate also used to see them. Speaking generally about the prisoners, he said they were happy when they were arrested. They looked happier now than they were before. They always appeared happy and smiling.

Cross-examined by the first accused, witness said before the arrival of Mr. Jackson he had met seen Kanhere in the theatre. Before the arrival of the police from head-quarters, Kanhere was searched. He was present when a list was prepared of the articles found on the accused's person. He did not remember the name of the person who put the pistol in his hand. Witness was not present when the accused's statement was recorded by Mr. Vaidya in the theatre. When the accused was arrested by Mr. Khopkar and others, he was standing with his hands folded. Witness thought that mention had been made of the hely ashes being found in the accused's pocket.

Cross-examined by Mr. Setina, witness said, before this murder took place, he had suspicions that there was a secret society at Nasik. He suspected that Savarkar had established such a secret society. He also suspected that some particular Nasik men were connected with the society. He could not say that the accused were among them. He was sure that he had no suspicion against Karve in that respect. Mr. Jackson was very popular in Nasik; as far as he knew people held him in high esteem. He could not say that more particularly the educated section held him in high esteem. Whenever witness saw the accused he found them joyful and smiling and willing to tell everything. They did not feel remorse. They did not feel sorry. They did not show signs of being ill-treated. No inducement was offered to them. If they had been told by some officers that if they said everything freely, they would be leniently treated, they would not look happy.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptists, witness said, he did take a part in the investigation of the suspected secret society of Savarkar. He was not able to expose the conspiracies when Savarkar was prosecuted. No one besides Savarkar was arrested then, but he had suspected several persons and watched them.

Q—How many in Nasik did you suspect? A.—This is confidential, I can not tell that.

The Court allowed the question.

Witness (to the Court)—My Lords, I humbly submit that it is undesirable to mention the number.

The Chief Justice—Have you made any report to your superiors? Witness—I have made confidential reports and I am not to disclose that.

The question was over-ruled.

Continuing, witness said, anyone who wanted to manufacture picric acid or import arms, would have to be very careful. He could not say people knew there was greater vigilance after Savarkar's arrest. Then he had not suspected Deshpande, Soman and Waman Joshi. Their houses were not watched. He could not say that they were well behaved. He had no information against them. He did not know Ganu before he arrested him. Before Ganu's arrest, witness did not know where Ganu resided. After this enquiry commenced, witness came to know that Savarkar was a partner in the shop of Ganu brothers. After Savarkar's arrest even one might keep six or seven pistols at a time. People would venture to do such a thing even after Savarkar's arrest. He did not go to the theatre with the express object of watching the place. In the public knowledge three or four days before that Mr. Jackson was to patronise the performance. The audience rose before the shots were fired. He could see the man firing from where he was seated. Any one seated in the eight annas seat could also see the man fire. The proprietors and a few persons remaining in the theatre were searched. It was impossible to search the whole audience. No one came forward to render assistance to the first accused. He sent Sheik Lal with other police officers to the station after he had heard that the first accused came from Aurangabad. He did not remember if he sent any one to Deolali. That night he did not increase the police force in the streets. There was nothing in the features of Datto to indicate that he was a man from Aurangabad. Sheik Lal brought Datto and Ankushkar in the afternoon at about four or five to him. He did not know what time they were arrested at the station. Sheik Lal told the witness that the accused were brought direct from the station. In Nasik it was necessary for the District Magistrate to be present during the Dasara holidays. He could not say that the Dasara arrangements made by Mr. Jackson were pleasing to all. The pistol given by Narayan Joshi was not a Browning. Some of the cartridges did fit that pistol. Purshotam Dandekar was arrested on Christmas day. He showed the pistol the same day he was arrested. The finding of that pistol he regarded as a piece of evidence in this case. Witness never tried to persuade the accused to make a confession. Deshpande never seemed sorry for what he had done. Inspectors Karnik and Deshpande used to see the prisoners. Alikhan never saw the prisoners. His object in going to the prisoners was to see how they fared and what the police "bandobast" was. They did appear better than what they were before. He

BY THE WAY.

FRENCH OPINION OF CHOPIN.

A French contemporary has been collecting the opinions of present-day composers of the French school on Chopin. M. Claude Debussy says: "I loved Chopin almost as soon as I began to love music, and I have continued to do so." M. Vincent d'Indy expresses the opinion that "Chopin was an improviser (unfortunately) of genius (fortunately)." M. Th. Dubois says: "However people may differ in the opinion of Chopin's music, it is certainly full of individuality, and Chopin was a great artist." M. Camille Erlanger thinks Chopin "one of the most original composers the world has ever known, and his influence on ultra-modern music is obvious."

AS STUDENT AT THE CONSERVATOIRE.

Mr. Charles Widor, the well-known French organist and composer, recalls the time when Chopin and Ambroise Thomas were students together at the Conservatoire in 1832. They lodged next door to one another and became firm friends, seeing each other every day, comparing notes and exchanging criticisms. One morning Chopin came running into Ambroise Thomas's apartments crying, "Quick, get up at once. The Societe des Concerts is going to try a composition by a young German who has been recommended to me, and who is said to be very good. Let's go and hear it." The "young German" was Mendelssohn, and the composition which was to be discussed was the overture to "Midsummer, Night's Dream."

PLEASING THE KAISER.

It is well known that the Kaiser was opposed to the production of Dr. Strauss' "Salome" in Berlin, and it might never have been given there (says "M.A.P."), but for the composer's clever inspiration. Hearing that Court influence was against his opera, he sat down and composed two brilliant military marches. Of course, the Kaiser heard of this, and his love of things military made him wish to hear the marches. Shortly afterwards Strauss was invited to the Palace, and was asked to play his marches to the Emperor. The stirring martial music so appealed to Wilhelm II that Strauss heard no more about the opposition to "Salome."

HALF-DOLLAR PIECE WORTH £1,000.

A silver half-dollar, which it would take 5,000 whole dollars to buy, has been on exhibition at the New York Numismatic Club. It is the half-dollar of the Confederate States of America, and is said to be the only extant metallic coin of the lost cause. The coin is exactly like the United States half-dollar on the side bearing the figure of Liberty, but on the reverse it bears a shield with seven stars and seven bars, with a wreath of cotton plant and sugar cane. Only four impressions of this coin were made, one being sent to Jefferson Davis and the other three to prominent Confederate officials. These three subsequently disappeared. The coin is the property of a Brooklyn collector.

"CONSCIENCE" MONEY.

It is refreshing to know, remarks the "Liverpool Post," that there are people who are willing to contribute of their own free will to the public revenue. Every year the Chancellor of the Exchequer receives various sums as conscience money. The senders rarely disclose their identity, preferring to sign themselves as "Quizz" or "X. Y. Z.," or some other quaint nom de plume. Last year the smallest sum received was one shilling. Other sums were £135 and £180. "X. Y. Z." sent banknotes for £150 on account of of unpaid income tax. The largest amount of £340 came from "Quizz" the total for the year being £1,284 11s. 4d. During the previous year the amount was only about half as much, but 1906 7 gave the Chancellor a nice little nest-egg of £1,440 7s. 7d.

GOLD STORAGE IN NEW YORK.

A New York reporter tells what he found in a big cold storage plant in that city, and the catalogue is not inspiring. It included fifty thousand pounds of halibut placed in the plant three years ago; barrels of turkeys and geese (number not given), two years old or more; three hundred cases of eggs, the remainder of 5,000 cases placed in storage beginning of last April, purchased at about 18 cents a dozen, and released during the last two months to be sold at from 48 to 52 cents a dozen as "strictly fresh eggs;" ten thousand cases of fish (of different varieties), from one to three years old; two hundred thousand pounds of meat held in storage for seven months.

LONDON BEGGARS.

I have seen beggars in most parts of the world; I have seen the ancient bearded men in kaftans and worn-at-heel jack boots slutching at kopecks by the arches of the Kazan Cathedral in St. Petersburg, and the blind and turbaned Moor calling upon charity in the name of Allah in Morocco; the lame men that haunt the villages and cities of France crawing "un p'tit sou pour l'amour de Dieu," and the sponging Orientals at Cairo; but never, says "Peter Pepys" in the "Throne and Country," have I seen anything so unpicturesque, so unlovely, and so sordid as the miserable, snivelling beggar of London.

THE "BARN GALLON."

The old form of milk measure—viz., the barn gallon—the use of which is now illegal—is still retained in the London trade, though so far as the term is used in documents, to overcome the illegality it is expressed as "per lot of 17 pints." The barn gallon writes, Mr. Walker-Tisdale in "Farm and Home," represents 17 pints of milk, of 2 gallons and 1 pint, and is a relic of the olden days, when the dairyman thought it necessary to have an extra pint given in with 2 gallons from the farmers in order to counter-balance the small amount lost in measuring the milk out in small quantities to his customers.

A WONDERFUL CATCH.

An ironworker named Dunlevy saved another's life in remarkable circumstances in New York recently. He was working on a steel cross beam twenty feet above the stand when, hearing a scream he looked up and saw a man fall from a platform forty feet above. As the falling man shot earthwards, Dunlevy reached out and caught him by the sleeve, retaining his hold for several minutes until assistance arrived. Then he fainted. The rescued man sustained nothing worse than a dislocated shoulder.

THE LAST OF THE DANDIES.

If any dandy is ever the last, then the Duc de Talleyrand, who has just died at the age of seventy-eight, was the last of the dandies in Paris. He began life as a soldier in the ranks. He and the Marquis de Gallifet went through the Crimean war together in the regiments commanded by the future General Fleury. In the Franco-Prussian war he returned to the colours, was one of the fighters at Sedan who escaped capture, and was subsequently decorated for his services in the defence of Paris. For the rest, his interests centred round the Turf and the stage. The fete which he gave to celebrate the victory of the first French horse that won the Derby is still remembered. His son is the Prince de Sagan, who married Miss Anna Gould after her divorce from Comte Boni de Castellane.

THE LATE EGYPTIAN PREMIER.

Boutros Pasha Ghali, the late Egyptian Premier, who has been murdered by a political fanatic, bore a fresh name which merely means Peter. It is the Coptic equivalent for the Greek word Petros, the Copts, like the Arabs, whose language they now use, having a strange difficulty in pronouncing the letter P. Until Boutros Pasha rose to power the Coptic Christians of Egypt, though holding most subordinate official position in the country, had failed, through their moral and physical cowardice, to achieve any real distinction. This was the more remarkable because several Armenian Christians—notably Nubar Pasha and his son-in-law, Tigrane Pasha—have held the highest position in Egypt since Mohammad Ali essaolished his dynasty.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 83, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE TWO SERVICES.

FROM FLAGSHIP TO COAL HULK.

Formerly one of the finest ships in the Channel Fleet, in which she flew an admiral's flag the old ironclad "Northumberland" (renamed "Acheorn") is to share with her sistership, "Agincourt," the inglorious end of serving as a coal hulk. For upwards of a decade the "Northumberland" has done duty as a depot ship for second-class stokers at at Chatham, who are now to be transferred to the Royal Naval Barracks, the resources of which spacious establishment are considerably in excess of the requirements owing to far more officers and men being afloat than was the rule previous to the nucleus crew system taking effect. The transfer of the stoker ratings from the "Acheron" to the "stone frigate" at Chatham will not only enable the authorities to utilise an empty block of buildings, but the removal of the old ship will enable valuable and much-needed berthing accommodation at the Dockyard to be used for current requirements. The "Acheron" and "Agincourt" on being converted into coal hulks will still leave a sistership doing duty as a training vessel, this being the "Minotaur," which, as "Ganges II.," forms part of the establishment for boys at Shotley.

WARSHIPS WITHOUT FUNNELS.

The announcement recently made that that well-known Italian official Admiral Calabritto, has devised a system whereby funnels on torpedo-boats and destroyers may be abolished, may be taken as the first shadow of coming events in a radical alteration of the design of the world's warships. The airship and even the aeroplane, has admittedly entered the arena of sea warfare and in these times of intense mechanical development they are bound to evolve at a very rapid rate and at no distant date will have to be reckoned with in estimating the sea power of our naval rivals. This development must react on the design of our warships, as unquestionably bomb-dropping is a mode of attack that naval men will have to prepare for. It will be the duty of the naval constructor and his draughtsmen, therefore, to remove all these structures from the upper deck. Admiral Calabritto has recognised this necessity, and has devised a plan of removing the largest fitting of all—the funnel. At present torpedo craft only are to be thus treated: but battleships and cruisers must follow, with armoured decks as smooth and sloping as a turtle's back, to ward off overhead attack. In Admiral Calabritto's plan the smoke is led off in special ventilating shafts along the side of the ship.

A SUBMARINE RESERVE.

The D class of submarine boats, the delivery of which commenced several weeks ago, are giving great satisfaction to the naval officers who have to handle this type of fighting machine. As soon as a whole flotilla of this latest development in craft for under-water attack have been completed it would not be surprising if the authorities took an early opportunity to withdraw the old A class from their present position, and form them into a reserve similar to that now being formed by toe oldest class of destroyer and torpedo-boat, which are still fit for further service. It is recognised that the limited manœuvring area and speed of our submarines of the earliest type whether under water or on the surface, heavily handicaps them in many of the functions which modern requirements demand from this description of vessel. There is still, however, a useful place for the older boats in the Reserve; and for training purposes, until the building programmes have produced a sufficient number of submarines of an up-to-date type for coast defence and fleet purposes. As in all war craft of to-day, destroyer scouter, cruiser, battleship, the impulse in building submarines is to run to tonnage and the D class are vastly superior in accommodation for the crew, as well as in cruising and fighting power. These latter vessels will be better for offing and deep sea work while vessels of the A class will be the more useful when war is declared for cruising in the shallow approaches and narrow channels of our large naval bases and would probably be mobilised chiefly for this purpose, when a reserve is presently formed.

SMOKELESS BLANK AMMUNITION.

The issue of smokeless blank ammunition to field artillery for all field days and manœuvres should tend to greater realism in combined training, but it will make umpiring still more difficult than in the past. The red light thrown upon a target is only a possibility when the sun chooses to shine, and without it no one, friend, foe, or umpire staff, will be able to tell where a battery is firing from. We are accustomed to see infantry advance without taking any account of the supposed co-operation of their own artillery; this year we shall probably see them advancing without taking any notice of hostile guns, unless a very carefully devised system of umpiring prevents it.

COMBINED TRAINING.

The fact is that combined training becomes more and more difficult every season. All soldiers know that infantry and guns must co-operate, but all are really equally at a loss to know how they are to do it. Great clouds of powder smoke rising from every battery in action were very ridiculous but to some extent they gave similar information to that which falling shells would give. Now, with smokeless blank, this will be absent, and the artillery will be still less able to assert its influence on the course of events in peace manœuvres than ever. The infantry do not wilfully walk about regardless of the presumptive effect of artillery fire; they simply do not know when they are being fired at, so the excellent rule, that commanders should act as circumstances would compel if bullets were flying, falls quite flat.

A SUGGESTION.

Possibly a solution might be arrived at by a suspension of hostilities two or three times during a field operation. As it is, these latter are invariably carried out far faster than would be possible in real warfare. At a preconcerted signal there might be a general stand fast, it being understood that troops were to "go on" exactly one hour later, or half an hour in small affairs. Umpires opposite each other could meet in the intervening area compare notes, and carry back to commanders such information as would be available in real war. For example, a red umpire could tell a blue one that at such and such a time a blue column was under heavy fire, but evidently did not know it, and the blue umpire could make suitable casualties and issue orders as to further movements. In the rush of peace operations umpires have no time to put a necessary check on impossible moves. With these prearranged intervals there would be some chance for them. Also impossible situations could be unravelled in these intervals, without hanging up troops in other parts of the field.

REVISION REQUIRED.

We are of opinion that the rules on route marching laid down in Field Service Regulations, Volume I., Sections 25 and 26, require rewriting. For example, after the table of distances in Section 25 (2) some such addition as this might be made:—"These distances are normal. When gradients are constantly changing troops must to some extent open out or close up as the case may be. In hilly country it may be advisable to increase these normal distances 25, 50 or even 100 per cent. to allow for this natural variation in the rate of marching which however must be constantly controlled by all subordinate commanders. Then again Section 26 Pace (1) might be worded differently with advantage somewhat like this:—"The rate of marching throughout a column should be uniform that is to say the head of each unit in the column should pass over any one particular stretch of road or space at precisely the same pace at which the heads of all other units pass over that stretch of road or space. The officer, who sets the pace at the head of the column, must constantly bear in mind how far behind him is the rear of the column, the condition and nature of the route traversed, and the influence climatic conditions are likely to have upon the troops. The pace set should be one which all troops can maintain without hurrying or being checked, both of which are most exhausting to the troops, especially for those in rear of the column. We feel certain that some such amendments to the regulations are necessary, so that route marching should be rendered easier for troops under varying conditions. There is a want of elasticity in the present rules which if observed on all occasions by troops would tend to great and unnecessary strain and stress, with the consequence that those troops at the rear of any column, which have to march the greatest distance whenever a deployment is ordered, would inevitably be the most weary just at the moment when all should be fit to make a great efforts.

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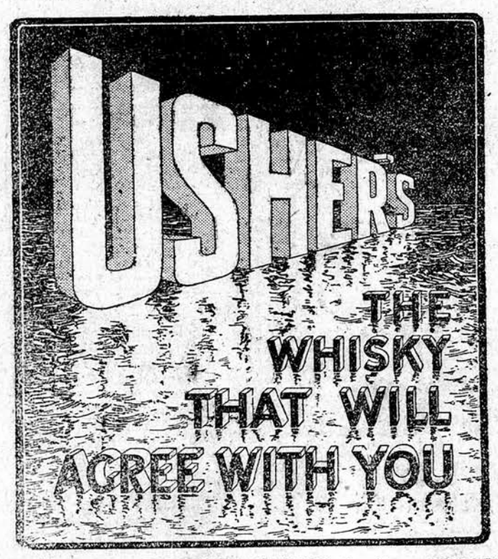

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

COURT GOWNS.

Gowns for the coming Courts are the subject of a letter from a London correspondent. Harmonies of colour, she says, worked out in subdued tapestry shades, and intermingled now and again with threads of dull gold and oxidised silver, will be a characteristic feature of the beautiful embroideries to be seen on some of the most artistic and effective of the many lovely gowns which will be worn at Buckingham Palace when the first Court of the season will be held. Sometimes these fine embroideries will have a gown in soft ivory white satin by way of background, while at other times they will be used to beautify a handsome train of rich velvet, slung probably from both shoulders, and lined with soft masses of chiffon mounted on gold or silver tissue.

GOWN OF LEAF-GREEK SATIN.

A very effective Court gown is being arranged in palest leaf-green satin, adorned round the hem and up the sides of the skirt with some of these tapestry embroideries carried out in conventional designs and worked in many soft tones of pale-green, vieux-rose, and delicate harebell blue. These designs are outlined everywhere with a light stitchery, partly in dull gold and partly in oxidise silver thread. The bodice, which is slightly full, is drawn down under a wide belt of embroidery and finished round the decolletage with soft folds of very pale pink chiffon, drawn through diamond slides on the shoulders and again in the centre of the front. The train which will be worn with this leaf-green satin gown is made in ivory white brocade, patterned with large bouquets of white roses and interwoven with threads of silver. This lovely train is lined with palest pink crepe de Chine, and will make a delightful background for the pale-green gown.

DEBUTANTES' FROCKS.

Among the frocks for debutantes some of the prettiest of all are made in soft white satin, with a single veiling of dewdrop net, finished round the hem with three of four net frills, caught up here and there with tiny bunches of white violets. A fringe of the same dainty blossoms will look particularly pretty arranged in berthe form on the bodice the fulness of which, by the way, is drawn down at the waist under a broad belt of white satin ribbon, which is knotted in front and finished with long floating ends. The train is of white soft brocade, with a white satin lining. Another gown for a debutente is of white crepe de Chine, arranged with statuesque draperies, and held in at the waist by a narrow belt of pearl embroidery. In this case the train is of white satin, line dwith silver tissue.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BRAMAN.)

For Dismissal.

560-08 Wadia G and Co Madan Gopal Chandra and anothers vs Jageomal Thakarmal and others J R Patell.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

213-08 Smitham B and Co Somoobai widow vs Ramji Antone Nackwa Jamshedji R and D Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

18-10 Crawford B and Co The Bombay Moter Car Co Ltd vs Flora Sassoon Captain and V.

Long Causes.

860-08 Captain and V R D Sethna vs Sayed Abdul H H Azari N B Vakil.

690-07 In person Sakalchand Amerchand a firm vs Balabhoy Nagindas and others.

1062-09 Crawford B and Co, The New Mofussil Co Ltd vs S B Katrack and others Mulji & K.

1060-09 Thakurdas and Co, S B, Bharucha vs Shridham and Co, a firm, Malvi H M and K.

761-09 Mulla and M. F M Madon vs Gokuldas

1123-09 Captain and V Ayashabai vs Ameeji Mitha Ghanchi Thakurdas and Co.

1125-09 Jehangir M and S for Pauper Fatmabai widow vs Lalbibi widow.

829 21138-09 Little and Co A K Readymoney another vs Haji Mahomed Mehdi Mullik Toojar Thakurdas and Co.

667-05 Mehta and D Hoorbai widow vs Aishabai widow and others M R Vakil.

174-06 Masookhlal J and H Premcoribai widow vs Gokuldas Kursandas and others Madhowji Kal Mansookhlal J and H.

175-06 Mansookhlal J and H Kalanahi vs Gokuldas Karsandas and others Madhowji Kal Mansookhlal J and H.

1071-09 Jamshedji R and D Abdool Hoosain Moosaji Poonawalla vs Shapoorji Khershedji Mistry Mulla and M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

Summary Suit for Hearing in Chambers.

1126 02 S B Mehta Jeyroop Custoor and others vs N M Dubash and another G H Dalal.

Insolvency Matter for Judgment.

2-10 Ardeshir H D and Jo Meghraj Gungabux vs Messrs Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co and Ranchordas Vijbukhundas Crawford B and Co and Edgelow G W and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

1142-09 Pestonji R K and Co Nowroji Maneckji Seth and another Balkrishna and M.

131-10 Kanga and S Girdharlal Makomal vs Mohiram Gangadut Sheksaru Mohichand and D.

148-10 Captain and T Dhanji Kanji and Co a firm vs Hunsraj Parmanand a firm Thakurdas and Co.

Long Causes.

890-08 Taybji D and Co Vithoba Narayen Meyekar vs Janbai widow and others Jehangir M and S D J Mantri.

130-08 Payne and Co H H Ranas hri Bhawan singji Madhowsingji vs Charles Harding.

975-09 Edgelow G W and Co Mahomedbhoy Mulji vs N Kessa and others Jehanjir M and S.

897-09 Jehangir M and S Kapurchand Poonamchand and Co a firm vs Aga Forrooksha Pestonji R K and Co.

167-09 Payne and Co Premji Gocouldas and others vs Shri Buldeo Mills Ld and Co Mulla & M.

522-09 Payne and Co Premji Gocouldas and another vs Shri Buldeo Mills Lt Co and another.

920-09 Payne and Co Haji Ahmed Hassan vs Dayabhai Chottalal Vakil and another Ardeshir H D and Co.

976-09 Bhaishanker K and G V P Vaidya vs The London and Lancashire Ass Co and others

Cuttgie B and Co and Madhowji K and Co

37-08 Mulla and M Mahomed Ebrahim bin Shaikhoo Miya Koor vs Messrs Roger and Rock Daphtary F and D.

802-05 Pestonji R K and Co, Bai Jeewanbai widow vs Manordas Lukhmondas and others, Shamrao M and H, Dikshit D and S, and Smetham B and Co.

210-08 Matubhai J and M, Jamnadas Lalji vs Bhimji Meghji and others, Jehangir and S and Mulji and K.

906-08 Shamrao M and H, Bai Navalbai vs Nagardas Bhagwandas, Matubhai J and M.

371-09 Payne and Co, Manilal Nagindas vs Sarupchand Lakhmichand, Jamsetji R and D and Daphtary F and D.

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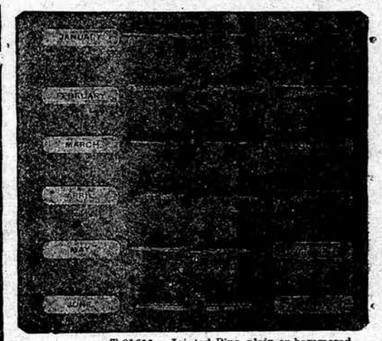

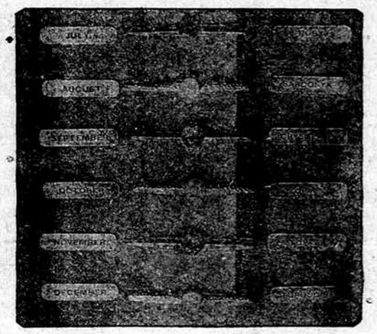

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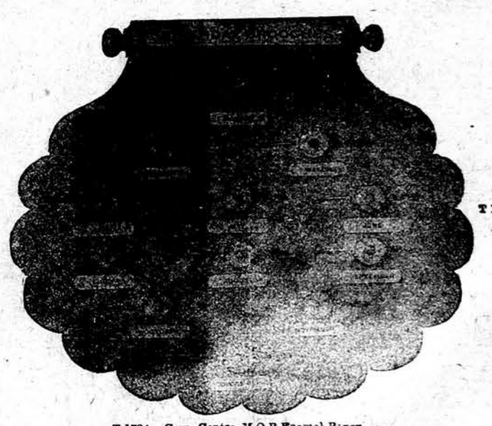

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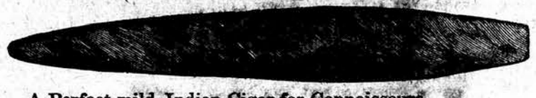
Rs. 2  Per 50

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